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John Hay Whitney Is Dead; Publisher, Financier Was 77

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — John Hay Whitney, 77, chairman of the International Herald Tribune, U.S. ambassador to Britain during the Eisenhower administration and a prominent financier, philanthropist and sportsman, died Monday at the North Shore Hospital in Manhasset, N.Y., of heart failure. He had been in declining health for several years.

Mr. Whitney was a leading figure on the American and European scene in a broad range of fields: publishing, art, philanthropy, equal rights, venture-capital investment, politics, education, theater and motion pictures, and horse racing.

The diversity of those interests mirrored his passion for life and his desire to contribute to the welfare of the nation and international well-being.

Heir to one of the great American fortunes, Mr. Whitney — known throughout his life as "Jock" — was also heir to a family legacy of distinguished political involvement. Both of his grandfathers had served in presidential cabinets.

The tradition of public service was one that he valued highly, and one of his life's guiding principles was that those who are born to great wealth must employ their resources and talents responsibly and usefully, in ways that contribute to the public good.

In addition to serving as ambassador to Britain, and working during his term to re-establish the "special relationship" between those two countries during the tense years that followed the Suez crisis, Mr. Whitney

filled positions on several presidential advisory bodies.

His passion for journalism forged a publishing empire, which included the New York Herald Tribune from 1958 until it closed in 1966. Determined to continue its Paris edition, he brought The Washington Post and The New York Times into ownership with him in 1967 of what was then renamed the International Herald Tribune.

Walter N. Thayer, president of Whitney Communications Corp., through which Mr. Whitney participated in the International Herald Tribune ownership, said in New York Monday that the company would continue in its ownership role.

Government and publishing were only two of Mr. Whitney's interests.

His business acumen produced a varied array of investment successes. His political commitment made him a generous contributor to the Republican Party and a counselor to its liberal wing. His philanthropy nurtured museums, hospitals and education. His private paintings were regarded as probably the best in the United States. His interests in the theater and entertainment made him a frequent investor in stage and movie successes.

His convictions on racial equality led him to contribute substantial sums to methods of improving the lot of black Americans and other minorities. And his enthusiasm for sports put him in the front rank of horse racing.

Mr. Whitney is survived by his wife, Betty Cushing Roosevelt Whitney, Mrs. Whit-



John Hay Whitney

ney's two daughters by her first marriage, Mrs. Ronald Wilford and Kate Whitney, were adopted by Mr. Whitney. They also survive, as do eight grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held 11 a.m. Friday at the Christ Episcopal Church in Manhattan.

A full obituary appears on Page 5.

West Gears For Clash At Madrid

Battle Expected Over Polish Issue

Reuters

MADRID — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. met Monday with Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish premier, as his aides prepared a strong indictment of the military crackdown in Poland for Tuesday's opening of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Uncertainty over how the conference meeting would go appeared to concern Mr. Haig as he attended two meetings with Spanish leaders.

As he met José Pedro Pérez Llorca, Mr. Haig was heard to say, "A few surprises may be in order, if not inevitable" — an allusion to the conference meeting.

Later, as he called on Mr. Calvo Sotelo, he told a reporter: "We expect everything to go like clockwork."

Mr. Haig also met Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, Monday night in an effort to shape Western unity on strategy at the conference.

U.S. officials said privately that they were uncertain late Monday whether the Polish chairman of the conference, Józef Wleciak, might try to stall Tuesday, when Mr. Haig is scheduled to speak. Mr. Wleciak has drawn up his own list of speakers, which is believed to be heavily weighted in favor of the seven Soviet bloc delegations.

The officials held up the possibility that Mr. Haig might walk out, but they thought it was unlikely that the Polish chairman would try to prevent the United States from using the conference as a forum for criticizing Moscow and Warsaw.

Clashes were expected when foreign ministers and other top officials from 18 Western and neutral countries try to speak on the Polish crisis, ignoring Soviet bloc claims that military rule in Poland is solely Warsaw's business.

Delegates from NATO, the European Economic Community and neutral and nonaligned nations met separately in caucus groups, hoping to avoid a procedural battle over the West's insistence on focusing on both the Soviet Union and the Polish military regime.

In recent weeks, the United States has urged that the Madrid

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Poland Seeks to Loosen Economic Ties to West

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

WARSAW — The government Monday released the outline of a program for economic and political changes that was aimed, it said, at making Poland economically independent from the West and self-sufficient in food production.

The program, discussed Friday at a Cabinet meeting, calls for the planning commission and various ministries to submit plans in February, March and April for the country to overcome the economic and political crisis.

Only the broad, overall goals were enunciated Monday. These included an expansion of trade and economic cooperation with other Communist countries, a reorientation of industrial production for agriculture, a move to lessen the dependence of the economy on imports from the West, and wage and pension reform.

"Recommendations were issued to work out assumptions for restructuring the economy, aiming to regain Poland's economic sovereignty," the report on the meeting by the government press spokesman said.

The program was a further refinement of the line laid down by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski in a speech to Parliament Jan. 25. The meeting of the Council of Ministers on Friday — and the extensive publicity given to it Monday — represented an effort to give the impression that the martial law government is actively tackling the country's problems.

One major problem, with the Solidarity union still suspended under martial law, will be the shape of the trade union movement. Monday's document did not shed much light on this, although it said that a committee headed by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski would present this month "a set of political premises for reviving the trade union movement."

The unions, it said, would be "authentic, independent and self-governing representatives" of the workers, but it added that they must be "harmoniously connected" with the overriding goal of "consolidating the state and the Socialist democracy."

To some observers, the phraseology suggested a possible retreat from the pledge that Solidarity would be revived as a genuinely independent organization. It subor-

dated that union's future to the idea of the cohesion of the state.

With Solidarity leaders in detention, including Lech Walesa, apparently refusing to give way on matters of principle on the holding of talks, the government appears to be taking a harder line toward the union. This can be seen in both the public comments in the official media and the private remarks of government officials.

On Monday, a new series called "We Accuse" began over national radio. It is a compendium of quotations from Solidarity leaders and interpretations designed to substantiate the notion that the union was after nothing less than a seizure of power and the overthrow of Communism.

Numerous newspapers have begun carrying extensive "exposés" trying to show that Solidarity leaders were undemocratic and loose with union funds. Charges of embezzlement have been raised.

A recent issue of *Zolnier Wolnosci*, the army newspaper, harped on what it called "the backstage activities of those who termed themselves heralds of moral rebirth." It compared what it claimed were financial irregular-

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Reagan Team Opens Drive to Sell '83 Budget Amid Warnings on Cuts, Deficit in Congress

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has begun its drive to convince a skeptical Congress of the wisdom of the president's fiscal 1983 budget and the \$91.5-billion deficit it would entail, a deficit that both Democrats and Republicans on Capitol Hill see as a threat to recovery from the current recession.

Yet there was also talk by White House aides and congressional Democrats of taking a major step that would almost certainly add to the deficit: speeding up the date of this summer's large tax cut.

President Reagan signed the budget Monday at the White House, saying the measure was the "second step toward economic recovery."

He met with congressional leaders before departing for a series of speeches in Minneapolis, Des Moines, Iowa, and Indianapolis, Ind., designed to sell his budget and the companion program to

The deficit forecast in the budget jolted businessmen and sent stock prices plummeting. Page 7.

turn more than 40 federal programs over to the states.

After meeting with the president, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, told reporters, "It's going to be a more interesting year, this year. We are going to have a lot of victories," he said, meaning the Democrats.

Even Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Republican of

Tennessee, spoke of congressional "modifications" in the proposed \$77.6-billion budget.

Following the White House meeting, he said that the "president's budget, perhaps with some modifications, is going to be passed."

Rep. O'Neill said Mr. Reagan has spent too much time with "that country club-style of people" and has lost touch with the public. "He has forgotten his roots," the congressman said.

But Sunday, White House counselor Edwin Meese 3d advised doubters: "Never underestimate this president's ability to mobilize the American people behind his policies."

That is the objective of Mr. Reagan's two-day, three-state trip. But he left accompanied by warnings that his effort to increase military spending by nearly a fifth while cutting all but a few basic domestic programs almost as much will face considerable opposition in this election year, not just from the affected interest groups and congressional Democrats, but also from key Republicans as well.

During the budget-signing ceremony, which preceded its formal presentation to Congress, Mr. Reagan denied critics' charges that it was more burdensome on the poor than the better off.

"We are still continuing to increase steadily our spending on social programs," he said. But he added, "Do we honestly believe that someone whose parents earn in six figures is entitled to have food stamps because they're going to college? That's what's been going on."

And the president, told of Rep. O'Neill's gibe about his hanging around with a "country club-style of people," countered: "I've only played golf once since I've been president, and he's an inveterate golfer. And I'm sure he must have to go to a country club to play golf."

"The Republicans I talk to ...

are frightened about the deficits," said Robert J. Dole, the Kansas Republican who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

He predicted that Mr. Reagan's proposals to trim food stamps and other domestic spending would have a difficult time in Congress.

"The president's budget will be difficult to pass in its entirety," said House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois.

Rep. Barber B. Conable Jr., a New Yorker who is the ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee, cast doubt on the prospects for the half-dozen small tax increases Mr. Reagan proposed.

The representative said he did not agree with the basic premise behind the proposed minimum tax on corporations, that the proposed 5 percent withholding on dividends does not have a chance and that the entire tax proposal could become a vehicle for Democratic "mischievous."

Mr. Meese and David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, took a more optimistic approach in television appearances Sunday. Mr. Meese said, "The president still has strong support in the country. People still like his programs. They feel that with his programs we will be better off in the future."

And Mr. Stockman said that "as Congress looks at the hard, stark choices available, they will understand very quickly that unless measures of the magnitude that we have proposed by way of savings are adopted, that then there could be a severe threat to the economic recovery."

Meanwhile, there were reports that the weekend meeting of Mr. Reagan's senior staff members and political advisers at Camp David produced a consensus that the president faced a difficult battle in his efforts to repeat his 1981 budget and tax victories in Congress.

Weinberger Accuses Russia of Violating Pact On Biological Weapons, Urges Trade Curbs

By Michael Gerdler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, in an annual report sent to Congress Monday, accuses the Soviet Union of violating treaties on biological weapons and calls, in the strongest terms, for restrictions on Western trade, technology and credit that "help preserve the Soviet Union as a totalitarian dictatorship."

The 324-page report, which describes an evolving military strategy of countering the Russians where they are vulnerable rather than only where they may attack in strength, also establishes Mr. Weinberger as probably the most hard-line, anti-Soviet voice to emerge publicly in a U.S. Cabinet in many years.

The report outlines and explains a record \$1.6-trillion, five-year defense plan to build up forces that the president and Mr. Weinberger contend had been allowed to deteriorate badly in the last decade, especially during the Carter administration, while a Soviet buildup proceeded without interruption.

Although it is normal for a defense secretary to cite a Soviet threat to support requests for budget increases, the sweep of Mr. Weinberger's denunciations go be-

yond traditional military concerns and into the field of trade. They come at a time when the administration is divided over how to manage its fundamental economic relationship with Moscow.

Weinberger says that cutting the \$216-billion U.S. military budget would be "tragic." Page 3.

Mr. Weinberger last week opposed an administration decision to pay off U.S. banks that were owed money by Poland rather than allowing Warsaw to go into default, and the report Monday by the defense secretary, a close and influential adviser to President Reagan, makes clear that that battle is far from finished.

The report, issued while Mr. Weinberger is traveling in the Middle East, says, "I have the responsibility to tell you that, in my view, no defense policy, no strategy could succeed in the long run unless we pursue a policy that ensures that our resources will not be diverted to strengthen our adversary."

"The only domain in which Soviet Communism has not proved to be a failure is the practice of military imperialism," he says. U.S. defense strategy must do two

things: halt further expansion of the Soviet empire and see to it that Western productivity and technology "are not exploited to make good the chronic deficiencies of the Communist system."

"If the economy of the Soviet empire is propped up by Western credits," Mr. Weinberger says, the Russians can divert other funds to build weapons with which to threaten the West. Purchase of Soviet raw materials such as natural gas, which West Europeans are about to do on a massive scale, provides Moscow with money for weapons. Western technology keeps Soviet industry from becoming obsolete and thus allows the Kremlin, with its "fatally flawed" central planning system, to avoid choosing between its military priorities and modernization, he contends.

"Many Good Reasons"

It is "a testimony to the degree of our past blindness," Mr. Weinberger contends, that so much Western trade has flowed eastward that Moscow now has leverage on the West rather than the other way around.

The report, which comes while the United States is considering whether to continue talks with Moscow on controlling nuclear

missiles, also says that Washington "now has many good reasons for believing that the Soviet Union has violated the Biological Weapons Convention" of 1925.

The defense secretary cites a 1979 incident in the Soviet city of Sverdlovsk that suggested biological weapons may be produced there secretly and more recent evidence of toxic weapons being used in Laos, Cambodia and Afghanistan.

Mr. Weinberger says these incidents "create a most serious problem for any new arms agreement with the Soviet Union." What is left, he asks, of the concept of verifiability if the Soviets were cheating?

In making a record peacetime military spending request in combination with a warning that Soviet military power "is the single greatest threat to the United States and the free world," Mr. Weinberger is seeking to do more than just get the budget through Congress and send a signal to Moscow, officials say.

Some officials suggest he may be trying to prepare U.S. public opinion for a prolonged period of U.S.-Soviet tensions. Mr. Weinberger is also aware that big increases in military spending in the face of re-

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U.S. Report on Rights Reflects New Priority

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in its first worldwide human rights report to Congress, has downgraded economic and social rights while placing increased priority on criticizing political shortcomings of the Soviet Union and its allies.

At the same time, however, the 1,142-page report made public Sunday on Capitol Hill closely resembles in many respects the 1,140-page document on the same subject submitted by the Carter administration in its final days in office early last year.

The most clear-cut shift in the report covering 159 countries and social rights on grounds that this concept "is easily abused by repressive governments" to justify political abuses.

The Carter administration had included "the right to the fulfillment of vital needs such as food, shelter, health care and education" among the internationally recognized human rights covered by its reports to Congress.

Imprint of Abrams

The report made public Sunday, reflecting continuity as well as change, appears to bear the imprint of Elliott Abrams, the 34-year-old "neoconservative" who was picked last October to be assistant secretary of state for human rights. An in-state State Department memo in connection with his nomination argued that human-rights policy can be credible in attacking the Soviet Union only if it also addresses human-rights violations of friendly nations.

Political strife in El Salvador, which is probably the most politically sensitive problem country for the Reagan administration at present, claimed at least 6,116 lives during 1981, according to U.S. embassy data cited in the report. However, the study noted that some church sources claim the actual death toll among noncombatants is twice as much.

"Extreme leftist terrorists and guerrillas, right-wing death squads and some members of the government's internal security forces all had a hand in the violence," the report said. It did not assign shares of the violence to the left or right, saying that "in the vast majority of killings it is virtually impossible to determine who is to blame."

Findings about other countries in the report include:

• Soviet Union. "Intolerance" to and "repression" of political dissidents grew worse in 1981, with about 10,000 dissidents believed to be imprisoned, exiled or undergoing forced labor. In all, four million Soviet citizens are believed to be undergoing forced labor, half of them in prisons and labor camps.

• Poland. "Progress toward a free and more open society ceased" with the imposition of martial law on Dec. 13.

• China. "A more prosperous and open society" since the death of Mao in 1976, but "significant limitations on individual rights and freedoms" remain.

• Taiwan. An "uneven" human-rights situation was clouded in 1981 by "the mysterious death" of a Taiwan-born American resident, Prof. Chen Wen-cheng of Carnegie-Mellon University of Pittsburgh.

• South Korea. "Strong 'law and order' measures" of President Chun Doo Hwan dominated the climate for political and civil rights.

• Israel and Israeli-occupied territories. The "complex human rights situation" in the occupied territories does not provide "all the human rights guarantees available within Israel itself."

• Egypt. Despite a tendency "to react with heightened sensitivity" to opposition criticism, government measures "remained within the bounds of constitutional and other legal safeguards" established there.

• Turkey. The martial-law government brought a "substantial improvement in one aspect" of human rights by stopping terrorism. Military commanders continue to exercise "wide-ranging powers" over press, trade unions and the right to assemble.

• South Africa. "1981 saw the continued existence of the apartheid system but also some movement toward modification of that system."

• Nicaragua. Civil and political liberties deteriorated in 1981. About 4,500 political prisoners are being held.

• Guatemala. Politically motivated killings rose from 70 to 100 monthly in 1980 to 250 to 300 monthly last year. More are probably attributable to "the extreme right" or "government forces" rather than to "the extreme left."



Polish miners carrying the body of a striker from the Wujek mine in Katowice after a bloody battle with government forces Dec. 16 in which seven miners were killed. The picture was taken by a Solidarity underground photographer and smuggled out of Poland by an American reporter.

Haig Rebuts Salvadoran Parallels to Vietnam

He Again Refuses to Rule Out Military Force as an Option in Caribbean

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., refusing again to rule out the use of military force in the Caribbean region, says it is wrong to draw parallels between U.S. involvement there and in Vietnam because Central America is at the heart of Washington's strategic concerns.

In an interview in his office on Friday, Mr. Haig spoke at length about the debate over the administration's concerns about Cuban and Soviet backing for insurgents in the region and the increase in U.S. military and economic aid for the area.

Mr. Haig flew to Madrid on Sunday for a meeting of the Conference on European Security and

Cooperation. He will continue to Portugal, Morocco and Romania.

Some critics, such as Rep. Gerry E. Studds, a Massachusetts Democrat, have charged that by siding with the government in El Salvador the administration was making the same mistakes that drew the United States into the Vietnam War. Mr. Studds and other critics have accused the Salvadoran government of being repressive and have urged the administration to pressure it into negotiating with leftist insurgents.

Mr. Haig, who has been outspoken in his alarm at what he regards as growing Cuban and Soviet support for subversive and insurgent movements, was asked about Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's reported view that U.S.

military action in the region was not practical, given the lack of popular support for it in the United States.

"There are no current plans for the use of American forces," he said. But on the other hand, "the sterility of drawing lines around America's potential options constitutes the promulgation of road-

Study says U.S. erred in making its objective the Viet Cong instead of North Vietnam's Army. Page 3.

ways for those who are seeking to move against America's vital interests."

He said such statements were self-defeating and that no prudent sovereign state would rule out options in advance.

Mr. Haig has repeatedly refused to bar the use of U.S. forces in the region, even though President Reagan has said there were no plans to send combat forces anywhere, and Mr. Weinberger has been clearly unhappy with the prospect of becoming involved in the Caribbean.

When asked about a possible Vietnam parallel, Mr. Haig said that "I think the Central American case is very, very different."

In the Vietnam case, he said the United States had difficulty deciding whether the country was "a vital challenge to fundamental American interests."

"Had it been determined at that time that South Vietnam was indeed a vital challenge to fundamental American interests, then perhaps some of the conduct of the whole affair would have been somewhat differently handled," he said.

Describing the situation in Central America, Mr. Haig said: "It could threaten even our closest neighbors."

He added: "We're talking about the strategic vulnerability of the [Panama] Canal, our fundamental dependence on its being retained in friendly hands. We are, in effect, at the very core of United States hemispheric interests. The history of the region, in no way parallel the anguish and the ambiguities associated with Southeast Asia, starting with the French, the North-South demarcation question, and the internal debates associated with who were the true proponents of social justice."

When reminded that there was some similarity between the present criticism of U.S. policy in El Salvador and that of U.S. involvement in Vietnam in the 1960s in that in both cases dissatisfaction with support for the governments involved was a central point, Mr. Haig retorted: "We've never suggested that we are comfortable with the current situation in Salvador."

He said the administration was pressing for the Salvadoran government to carry out its plans for social change and was doing all it could to ensure free elections. He said that the United States had refused to press the Salvadoran government to negotiate with the in-

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INSIDE

The Deng Puzzle

The monthlong absence of Chinese Deputy Chairman Deng Xiaoping does not mean he has fallen from power, officials said. If anything, one observer added, Deng's crack-down on his foes is picking up speed. Page 3.

Laker Fallout

As the shock waves from Laker Airways' dramatic corporate failure rippled through an already gravely troubled airline industry, there were recriminations and angry questions. Page 2.

OPEC Session?

The United Arab Emirates oil minister says he and his counterparts plan this week to discuss holding an emergency OPEC meeting on the softening world oil market. Page 7.

French Policy

In a bid to reassure international business leaders about the policies of France's ruling Socialists, Prime Minister Mauroy told a Paris conference that France's recovery program has achieved some initial success. Page 2.

Mauroy Claims Success For Socialist Policies

By Joseph Fitchett
and Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a bid to reassure international business leaders about his Socialist government's policies, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy told a conference Monday that France's economic recovery program has achieved some initial success and that similar expansionist policies are emerging in West Germany and Belgium.

Mr. Mauroy emphasized the government's commitment to encouraging foreign investment as part of France's drive to modernize its industry. He announced that the government will double the financial incentives to new investments.

Other French Cabinet ministers, speaking later at the conference, sharply attacked the Reagan administration for its refusal to intervene against high interest rates and a soaring dollar, which one minister described as a "European obsession."

Current U.S. economic policies, several ministers warned, threaten to undermine transatlantic political relations and security cooperation.

Commercial Unity

Jacques Delors, minister of the economy and finance, and André Chénedegat, minister for European affairs, called for closer European cooperation to defend the commercial unity of the 10 member nations of the Common Market and enable them to compete against Japan and the United States.

Addressing about 250 executives and bankers from Western Europe, the United States and Japan at a conference sponsored by the International Herald Tribune on "New French Economic Policies," the ministers vehemently rejected suggestions that France is pursuing protectionist policies.

They criticized what they called abuses by some of France's trading partners, citing Japanese non-tariff barriers and subsidized agriculture in the United States — examples of what they said were other governments' techniques for helping crisis-stricken industries and farming.

Discussing the French economy's performance since the Socialist electoral victory last spring, Mr. Mauroy said that initial improvement is already "tangible." He cited a slowdown in inflation from 14 percent in 1980 to 12 percent in the final quarter of 1981, an increase in industrial demand and an inventory buildup. He said that there was "a strong and steady economic pickup" in France and praised the policies of West Germany and Belgium for taking "a similar path" of expansion.

Mr. Mauroy and his ministers defended the government's controversial nationalization program, explaining that the new government-run groups would be expected to compete profitably in world markets without long-term government financing or orders.

Similar industrial policies already exist elsewhere in Europe and Japan, but in different forms, Mr. Mauroy said. Both the Japanese and West German governments, he said, had found ways of helping key industrial sectors modernize.

In France, "we nationalize," he said. The French government's final version of the nationalization law is now being reviewed by the Constitutional Council after an earlier ruling forced the government to increase shareholder compensation substantially.

For new foreign investment, Mr. Mauroy outlined three basic criteria:

- Creation of jobs. Government financial incentives — to double in a few weeks — will be based on each project's potential for employment in depressed areas such as northern and central France.

- Advanced technology. Preference, he said, will go to companies introducing new technology and know-how.

- Balance of trade. Foreign companies coming to France will be expected to contribute both to domestic production and to French exports.

Some apparent limitations and contradictions in French policy also surfaced in conference discussions Monday.

Listing some questions being debated in France, Thierry de Montbrial, director of the independent French Institute for Foreign Relations, said that the government often appears uncertain about whether the nationalization plan is intended to force an economic *force de frappe* or a laboratory for social reform.

It remains unclear, for example, how much longer France can continue relying on government deficit spending to finance expansion, Mr. de Montbrial said.

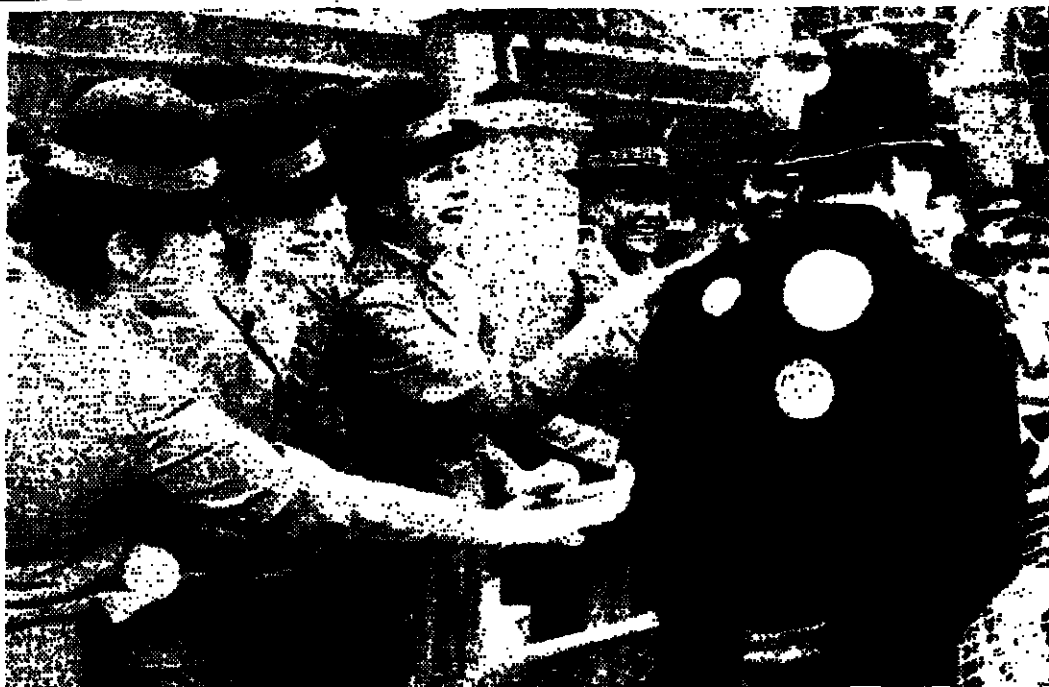
Discussing the question of U.S. interest rates, Mr. Delors said that they have become the major outside obstacle to investment and expansion because they force up the cost of borrowing in Europe.

Warning of Backlash
Both Mr. Chénedegat and Michel Jobert, minister of foreign trade, warned that Washington is risking a political backlash in Europe because of its continuing unwillingness — repeated over the years since the Reagan administration took office — to intervene in U.S. money markets and reduce interest rates.

Mr. Delors said France hoped that European governments, the United States and Japan could agree on a coordinated approach to interest rates and other monetary problems at the industrial nations' Versailles economic summit in June.

He said that discussions were under way among Europeans to try to force a European "make" on interest rates to create a protected zone of lower charge, but he did not elaborate.

As a last resort, Mr. Delors said, France would adopt a "purely French solution" for bringing down its interest rates.



Employees of Laker Airways decorating a London policeman Monday as they held protests at Downing Street and outside Parliament calling for government support for the troubled company.

For Sir Freddie, It Was a Battle To the Very End to Save His Airline

By William Borders
New York Times Service

LONDON — It was nearly dawn last Friday when Sir Freddie Laker, his eyes red with fatigue, his customary grin missing, finally conceded defeat.

On the runways outside his office at Gatwick Airport, 27 miles (43 kilometers) south of London, Sir Freddie's celebrated Skytrains were landing from their super-cheap trips across the Atlantic, as he wearily informed an emergency meeting of his board of directors that those flights would be the last.

[A plan by a Canadian bank to bail out Sir Freddie's airline collapsed Monday night and the British government again refused to come to his rescue, Reuters reported Monday from London.]

[The Orion Royal Bank, a subsidiary of the Royal Bank of Canada, said its proposed £35-million (about \$19-million) package to save Laker Airways had fallen through because it could not reconcile the interests of all creditors, Reuters said.]

[Earlier, about 2,000 Laker staff members were rebuffed when they marched to see Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to seek government help for Sir Freddie.]

Last-Ditch Battle
On Thursday night, Sir Freddie had stayed up in a last-ditch battle to save the airline that his dreams and enthusiasm had built. Maybe he could raise enough cash to tide him over and satisfy the bankers by selling part of his holiday business to a competitor, he told an associate Thursday night.

They rushed to a fourth-floor suite at the new Gatwick Hilton and tried until nearly 2 a.m. to put together a deal.

"He was businesslike and composed, as usual," said a man who was at that meeting. "But in the end it didn't work, and Freddie knew there were no other hopes. He was shattered."

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As the shock waves from this huge, dramatic corporate failure rippled through an already gravely troubled airline industry, there were recriminations and angry questions. Whose fault was the failure of Laker Airways, and how was it allowed to happen?

One view was that "the big guys," as Sir Freddie called his giant competitors, had done him in — that Pan American, Trans World Airlines and British Airways had matched his low transatlantic fares hoping to drive him out of business, so they could then push the fares back up again, as they now seem almost certain to do.

[Transatlantic fares on several routes will rise by an average 15 percent on March 1 and another 7 1/2 percent in May following the demise of Laker Airways, rival airlines said Monday, The Associated Press reported.]

A different interpretation held that it was, ultimately, Sir Freddie's own fault — that he had forced fares down to a level at which all airlines would inevitably lose money and that he was trying to expand on a capital base that could not sustain such expansion.

Or some might blame the bankers for allowing Laker to build up debts of one-third of a billion dollars when the shakiness of the airline business was no secret.

In any case, the Laker collapse became inevitable, insiders say, at a meeting last Wednesday, when Civil Aviation Authority officials met at a London hotel with representatives of McDonnell Douglas, supplier of Laker's DC-10s and the Clydesdale Bank, Laker's principal bankers, to review the airline's immediate financial outlook.

Clydesdale, part of the Midland group, had reached the point where it was paying Laker's salaries and fuel costs, out of an overdraft that had grown to about \$30 million. Obviously Laker needed much more money than the £23

million or so McDonnell was prepared to offer as a loan.

On Thursday, Midland summoned Sir Freddie to its main office across the street from the Bank of England and, in effect, pulled the plug. It was over.

After lunch, Sir Freddie made a gesture that must have gone against a lifetime's worth of free enterprise instinct. He phoned Ian Sproat, undersecretary of state for trade, and said the company was about to go broke.

There is some question about whether he actually asked for government help or just hinted about it.

Mr. Sproat informed Prime Minister Thatcher. The prime minister, who has long been a great admirer of Sir Freddie, called an emergency meeting Thursday afternoon of the chancellor of the exchequer and some other Cabinet ministers, not really to consider a government aid — which would have been very difficult politically — but just to "go over the ground and make sure that everything possible had been done," as an official said.

K had, and Sir Freddie was given the bad news from Downing Street.

Ever hopeful, he had persuaded Midland to give him until 8 a.m. Friday. At this point he began the long, unsuccessful meeting at Gatwick with Harry Goodman, chairman of Intasun Holiday Co., with a view toward selling him some of the Laker operation. After that failed, Laker issued the bankruptcy announcement some people had been expecting for months.

Call for UN Role
Refined over the weekend, the plan now proposes that either the United Nations or a mixed UN and OAU force play a peacekeeping role in the area and organize the referendum.

Last year the UN General Assembly passed a resolution saying that it would support and even finance a referendum in the Western Sahara. Delegates said there would be strong pressure to ask the UN to play the peacekeeping role.

Both the Polisario and Morocco have agreed to a referendum and Morocco's King Hassan II has said it could be held in the first half of this year. But sharp differences over who should be allowed to vote still separate the two sides.

Morocco says it wants to carry out what it calls a controlled referendum supervised by the OAU but the guerrillas want Morocco to withdraw from the territory altogether while the poll is being conducted.

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OAU Seeks To Step Up Sahara Plan

Polisario, Morocco Urged to Negotiate

NAIROBI — African states tried Monday to force the pace of a peace plan for the protracted Western Sahara war by urging Morocco and the Polisario guerrillas to the conference table.

In a break with previous diplomatic practice, foreign ministers of the Organization of African Unity recommended that the warring parties — Morocco, which administers the area, and the Polisario fighting for its independence — negotiate on the peace proposals.

The time has come to name the two parties concerned; in the past there has been avoidance of this issue," assistant OAU secretary-general Peter Onu told reporters.

The plan was drawn up last weekend by the foreign ministers and will be put to a two-day session of the OAU's seven-nation Western Sahara Committee over the next two days.

Delegates said the discussions would be tortuous since Morocco has consistently refused to negotiate with the Polisario. The guerrillas have said there can be no end to the fighting until Morocco discusses a cease-fire with them.

Senior Moroccan officials said that as far as Rabat was concerned the two parties were Morocco and Algeria, which has backed the Polisario's independence war.

Just how the committee, including four heads of state, will bring the two sides to the conference table has been left open. "These proposals contain recommendations that the summit would have to put before the two parties concerned in a manner that the summit will decide," Mr. Onu said.

The proposals, first drawn up at an OAU meeting here last August, call for a cease-fire in the phosphate-rich former Spanish territory followed by a referendum to determine whether its inhabitants want independence or integration with Morocco.

Call for UN Role
Refined over the weekend, the plan now proposes that either the United Nations or a mixed UN and OAU force play a peacekeeping role in the area and organize the referendum.

Last year the UN General Assembly passed a resolution saying that it would support and even finance a referendum in the Western Sahara. Delegates said there would be strong pressure to ask the UN to play the peacekeeping role.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Reagan Sets Nerve Gas Production

WASHINGTON — President Reagan set the stage Monday for resuming the manufacture of chemical weapons after a 12-year moratorium. The president, in a brief letter to Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., told Congress that the production of new lethal nerve gas munitions "is essential to the national interest." Such a formal certification is required by law before production can begin.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, in his annual report, said that the United States plans to produce two new chemical binary weapons, a 155mm artillery shell containing the nerve agent GB and the "Bigeye" bomb, which would release a nerve agent called VX.

Murdoch Warns He'll Shut The Times

LONDON — Rupert Murdoch said Monday that The Times of London and The Sunday Times are in "desperate" financial condition, and unless the staff agrees to huge cutbacks within days he will close the newspapers, which he bought a year ago.

"As Times Newspapers stands today we are quite literally bleeding to death," Mr. Murdoch said in a personal letter to employees, "insisting" on the immediate layoff of at least 600 of the staff of 2,600.

"You will say you have heard of Times crises before. I say to you here that if the crisis facing us today is not resolved within days rather than weeks our newspapers will have to be closed," Mr. Murdoch wrote. Complaining that after a year of union negotiations the newspapers remained heavily overmanned compared with the competition, he said the two papers will lose £15 million (\$28 million) this year.

Belgian Socialist Unions Stage Strike

BRUSSELS — Belgium's Socialist unions staged a 24-hour strike Monday to protest government economic policies. They disrupted public transport and closed many factories.

It was the first big challenge to the plans of Premier Wilfried Martens to impose an economic austerity program in a bid to pull the country out of recession, using special powers to govern by decree granted by parliament last week.

Throughout Belgium, members of the Fédération Générale du Travail de Belgique staged pickets and held rallies and demonstrations to protest against government plans to curb wage indexation and increase taxes. The worst-affected area was Wallonia, the French-speaking southern half of Belgium.

Jakarta Accuses 2 Russians of Spying

JAKARTA — Indonesia has expelled a Soviet diplomat and arrested a Soviet citizen on charges of espionage, the Foreign Office announced Monday.

S. P. Egorov, the assistant military attaché in the Soviet Embassy, was declared persona non grata. He left Jakarta last Saturday. Informal sources said Mr. Egorov was arrested at a restaurant while receiving an important document from an Indonesian military official on Friday.

The arrested Soviet citizen was identified as Alexander Finenko, head of the Aeroflot Soviet airlines office in Jakarta. Mr. Finenko was said to be a leading member of the KGB, the Soviet secret police. He was arrested while seeing Mr. Egorov off at Jakarta's airport after a skirmish between Soviet diplomats and Indonesian intelligence officers, the Foreign Office said.

Weinberger Calls for Limits On West's Trade With Russia

(Continued from Page 1)
The United States "cannot settle in advance" how, where or how long it may have to fight. So previous assumptions about having enough forces to fight "one-and-a-half wars" and other "fallacies," such as the notion that future wars will be short, must be discarded.

In addition, he said the alliance must improve its ability to respond to warning signs. He also says that allied countries must assume a large share of the military cost burden.

West Expects Madrid Clash

(Continued from Page 1)
meeting be adjourned quickly to show that there can be no progress as usual, while martial law continues in Poland. But West Germany has favored going through with the meeting on East-West détente — a continuation of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in 1975.

Western officials said Mr. Haig appeared to be backing away from an earlier U.S. view that the West should take the lead in pressing for the conference to be adjourned in September or October. They said the experts on the conference to continue until at least next week, and that the eight-nation neutral and nonaligned group would find a consensus for a cooling-off period.

In addition to Mr. Haig, the speakers at the closed session Tuesday will be Mr. Genscher and Claude Cheysson, France's minister of external relations, and other leading Western ministers. The British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, and other ministers plan to make speeches on Poland Friday.

Western officials said there were no rules under which the Soviet bloc could seek to bar debate on Poland, but that Communist delegates must be ordered to interrupt Western speeches.

Rebel Leader Slain In Tehran Battle With Guardsmen

LONDON — Musa Khyabani, the top Mujahideen-Khalq guerrilla leader in Iran, was killed Monday in a shootout with Revolutionary Guards in northern Tehran, Tehran radio said.

The radio also said that Ashraf Rabi'i, the wife of self-exiled Mujahideen leader Massoud Rajavi; Mr. Khyabani's wife, and 10 members of the Mujahideen leadership committee were also killed in the battle, which took place at a Mujahideen hideout.

Mr. Khyabani was the leader of the Mujahideen's left wing, and ranked second in the movement. He stayed on in Iran as operational commander after Mr. Rajavi fled for Paris last July, leaving him with sole authority to act against the clerical regime.

Sources in Tehran said Mr. Khyabani's death was the worst military blow against the leftist Islamic movement. The Mujahideen have lost at least 2,000 members through executions and clashes in the last eight months.

Meanwhile, gunmen on Monday shot at an armor-plated car taking the West German ambassador to Iran, Jens Petersen, to his embassy in Tehran, a West German Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Bonn. Mr. Petersen, the driver of the car and a member of the embassy were unhurt.

Greek Official to Visit U.S.

ATHENS — George Petas, the Greek undersecretary of defense, will visit the United States in March to discuss the purchase of jet fighters and other military hardware, reliable sources said Monday. The visit will be the first by a Cabinet minister since the Socialist came to power in Greece in October.

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CIGA HOTELS ASSOCIATE MEMBER

Weinberger Declares Cuts Would Be 'Tragic' In Defending \$216-Billion Military Budget

By Richard Halloran

NEW YORK — U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has said that it would be a "tragic mistake" to cut military spending planned for 1983.

Mr. Weinberger called a news conference following dinner Sunday with Saudi Arabian leaders after being informed of criticism in the United States over the proposed \$216-billion military budget.

On Monday, Mr. Weinberger started a tour of military installations in Saudi Arabia after two days of discussions with Saudi Arabian leaders. The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Weinberger toured the Jubail naval base before flying to Dhahran for a visit to King Abdul Aziz air base, where he inspected F-15 fighters, simulators and other facilities.

At his Sunday news conference on the U.S. budget, Mr. Weinberger contended that domestic programs had not been cut to make room for military spending and asserted that they would have been cut even if President Reagan had not seen the need to increase spending on the military.

The defense secretary defended his absence from Washington while the budget was being presented to Congress. "I have already testified in the first round of hearings," he said, referring to closed sessions last week. He said that he would be ready to testify again when he returns next week.

Mr. Weinberger said that the \$4 billion earmarked for the Rapid Deployment Force was intended to protect Gulf oil less for the United States and more for Europe, Israel, and Japan, for whom he said it was vital, and to deny the oil to the Soviet Union.

On the criticism in the United States, Mr. Weinberger said, "There are some people who say they don't want to spend this much for defense." He added, "All I'm saying is that it would be a tragic mistake" to cut the amount planned for military spending.

As he has before, Mr. Weinberger argued for a steady increase in the spending. "Nothing is more disruptive of orderly progress toward the defense goal than a kind of lurching approach," he said.

He noted that defense would cost \$1.6 trillion over the next five

years, a sum so large that "hardly anyone can visualize it." But he said that domestic programs would cost \$1.8 trillion during the same period.

He asserted that "many of the social programs we're talking about are programs the president has decided should be reduced or eliminated not because he needs to make room for the defense expenditures, but because those domestic social programs have long since fulfilled their purposes."

The more than \$4 billion for projecting U.S. military power into the Middle East would pay for building up and training the Rapid Deployment Force, buying air and sea transport, refurbishing local bases to which the United States might gain access and for sailing the U.S. fleet in the Arabian Sea.

But Mr. Weinberger said: "The \$4 billion is not to save the oil. America imports less than 10 percent of its oil from the Middle East." He said it was to protect the oil for Europe, Israel and Japan, which "import almost 100 percent of their oil from the Middle East." He added, "That supply is vital to them."

The defense secretary also said

that "with the Soviets becoming an energy-importing nation in the next few years, the worry is that they would move down through Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan and try to seize the oil fields." He said he hoped that U.S. military power would deter the Soviet Union from that move.

That was the point that Mr. Weinberger reportedly tried to make to Saudi Arabian leaders during the day but with less than full success. Officials in the meeting said that the Saudi Arabian leaders spent much of the time pointing to Israel as the primary threat to Saudi Arabia.

Moreover, according to a Saudi Arabian general, his government viewed help from the United States only as a last resort in defending the oil, after Saudi Arabian efforts and those of other Arab nations.

He made clear that a U.S. military presence was not wanted in Saudi Arabia, even though 950 U.S. officers and enlisted personnel are currently posted to the military mission here and four U.S. Air Force F-15s (Airborne Warning and Control System) radar warning planes are on duty.

Deng Is Seen As Speeding Crackdown

Analysts Say Leader Remains in Power

PEKING — Deng Xiaoping's monthlong disappearance does not mean he has fallen from power, Chinese and Western officials said Monday.

If anything, a Western diplomat said, Mr. Deng's crackdown against his ideological enemies and corrupt or inefficient officials is "accelerating."

Mr. Deng, who as deputy chairman of the Communist Party and chairman of the military council that runs the nation's armed forces, is the nation's most powerful figure, last appeared in public Jan. 12 in Peking. There still has been no official announcement on his exact whereabouts or the reason for the long absence. But Chinese officials sought to dampen rumors about the 77-year-old leader.

"Even if he has withdrawn to the second line [of government], I am sure he will still be a very active leader, particularly in major decisions," an official said.

The officials said Mr. Deng was pursuing his desire to ease a part of day-to-day responsibilities to concentrate on larger issues, such as the current "rectification" campaign.

"He is trying to shed some responsibilities," a Western diplomat said. "His age is always in his mind and he wants to ensure a stable succession to guarantee the men in power will continue after he is gone."

The notion of withdrawing to the "second line" was introduced by Mao in the 1950s when he gave up the state chairmanship but continued to dominate the party and government.

Mr. Deng's purge of undesirable party members and government officials continued Monday with disclosure of disciplinary actions taken in Peking and southern Guangdong province. This pushed the number of those disciplined to more than 50 within the last week.

"One gets the impression they [Mr. Deng and his allies] are accelerating the plan," the Western diplomat said. "They are serious about it."

"More people are going to be arrested and more high-level corruption trials are likely. Then we are going to have some major reorganizations."

In Peking, 28 persons have been arrested on charges of smuggling, profiteering and speculation, and 24 of them sentenced to "reform through labor," the People's Daily said.

The Guangming Daily revealed a purge in Cao Yang county of Guangdong province, which is known for extensive smuggling of luxury goods from Hong Kong.

The newspaper said "leading cadres and staff members" were arrested and "received punishment according to law."

"Big shots" who violate the law should be subjected to harsher punishment than lesser-ranking officials, the daily said.

"Never show any mercy," it urged.



Six Western tourists chatted with Thai policemen after their release by opium warlords. The tourists had been held hostage for three days in the jungles of the "Golden Triangle."

6 Hostages Freed by Opium Gang in 'Golden Triangle'

BANGKOK — Three Americans, held hostage for three days by opium warlords in the jungles of Burma, said Monday they passed the hours arm wrestling and drinking moonshine with their jailers.

"We were pretty nervous at first but none of us went mentally blank or anything and now we're all fine," Gene Patrick Gila, 19, of Brownsville, Wis., said by telephone from northern Thailand.

Mr. Gila was one of six tourists on a guided trek through the rugged north that ended abruptly Wednesday when they were taken prisoner by Shan soldiers loyal to Khun Sa, the drug kingpin in the "Golden Triangle," the opium fields where Burma, Thailand and Laos meet.

Also captured were James Mace, 22, a student from Oklahoma; Jeff Pratt, 22, a carpenter from California; Brigitte Voges, 25, from West Germany; Noel Battersby, 22, from Australia; and Abraham Dubowski, 39, from Norway.

Mr. Dubowski said their captors, "all about 15 years old," bound them and forced them to make an all-night trek through the jungle to a camp inside Burma near the Thai border.

Before freeing them, a Shan official gave Mr. Mace a six-page letter, reportedly from Khun Sa, addressed to President Reagan. The letter proposed that Khun Sa cooperate in opium crop substitution in Burma's northeastern Shan state, origin of 70 percent of the 600 tons of opium harvested last year in the Golden Triangle.

Study Says U.S. Erred on Vietnam Objective

Colonel Faults Pursuit of Viet Cong Rather Than North Vietnamese Army

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK — A major United States mistake in the Vietnam War was seeking the destruction of the Viet Cong guerrillas rather than that of the North Vietnamese Army, according to a new study by a much-decorated former platoon leader in Vietnam.

In the study, Col. Harry G. Summers Jr. argues that the political and military leadership chose the wrong objective because after the Tet offensive of 1968, in which the Viet Cong was virtually destroyed, the war continued unabated.

The study, titled "On Strategy: The Vietnam War in Context," has aroused great interest in the American military establishment. Many officers regard it as the most incisive defense yet written of the role of the army and, to a lesser degree, the other services in the war. Col. Summers is on the staff of the Strategic Studies Institute of the Army War College at Carlisle, Pa.

The colonel writes that the Army was able to project large forces halfway around the world, which he describes as "a logistics and management task of enormous magnitude."

"On the battlefield itself," the study contends, "the Army was unbeatable. In engagement after engagement the forces of the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese army were thrown back with terrible losses. Yet, in the end, it was North Vietnam and not the United States that emerged victorious. How could we have succeeded so well, yet failed so miserably?"

The military was partly to blame because of its neglect of strategic thinking in the period of nuclear dominance after World War II. Political scientists studied why America ought to wage war; systems analysts the means to be used. But the military, Col. Summers argues, failed to decide how the analysts' means should be used to achieve the political scientists' ends.

If he has a scapegoat it is former President Lyndon B. Johnson, who "made a conscious decision not to mobilize the American people — to invoke the national will." He adds, "Having deliberately never been built, it could hardly be said that the national will collapsed."

He points out that in 1964, after the Gulf of Tonkin incident in which U.S. destroyers were attacked by North Vietnamese patrol boats, neither the president, Congress nor the military foresaw a long war, extensive troop deployments or the growth of opposition to the war in the United States.

"Key Strategic Error"

President Johnson's "key strategic error," when he understood in the spring of 1965 that a limited military response would not suffice, was to make the increase in U.S. involvement "imperceptible to the people," the colonel says, adding that the failure to ask Congress for a declaration of war led to the failure to call out the reserves.

This, he contends, "led to the failure of the military leadership to push for strategic concepts aimed at halting North Vietnamese aggression and led instead to campaigns against the symptoms of aggression — the insurgency in the south — rather than against the aggressor itself."

One reason for administration policy was the fear that a declaration of war would be seen in Peking as a threat to China's security and invite intervention.

This was an acknowledged risk. However, historians dealing with the period point out that China in the mid-1960's was in the first and most violent phase of the Cultural Revolution and was therefore unlikely to risk intervention that could lead to confrontation with superior American air and naval power.

The decision not to declare war put "the Army and the Republic" in a dangerous position, Col. Summers says.

The danger to the republic arose when the

Army became the focus of antiwar sentiment. In past wars, dissent was directed at the government. In Vietnam it was directed at the Army.

"By attacking the executors of U.S. Vietnam policy," the author writes, "rather than the makers of that policy, the protesters were striking at the very heart of our democratic system — the civilian control of the military."

In November, 1965, the Army's First Cavalry division scored a significant success when it decisively defeated the 32d, 33d and 66th Regiments of the North Vietnamese army at Ia Drang.

This was the moment, Col. Summers argues, for the United States to have taken the offensive. But although "the best route to victory" would have been an offensive against North Vietnam, this would not have been in line with strategic policy, "which called for the containment rather than the destruction of Communist power."

This policy had been adopted, he emphasizes, because of the administration's fear of igniting a nuclear war or provoking Chinese intervention or both.

"The North Vietnamese had launched a strategic offensive to conquer South Vietnam," he contends. The administration, he says, did not recognize this, and much of the American military and civilian effort was expended on side shows such as the then-fashionable concept of counterinsurgency.

The Army was given new missions that had little to do with fighting the enemy, such as civil affairs and setting up schools and public-health missions. One consequence, he says, was the overinvolvement in South Vietnamese affairs, "a dimension of American arrogance" that saw the United States not only as the world's policeman but as the world's nursemaid as well.



Van R. Brandon

U.S. Falsified Exposure Records In 50s A-Tests, Ex-Medic Alleges

United Press International

SACRAMENTO — The government kept two sets of records — one phony and the other accurate — of radiation exposure to soldiers in Nevada-based atomic tests in 1956 and 1957, according to a former Army medic.

Van R. Brandon, who fears he may face a treason charge, said at a news conference Sunday that he followed orders when he prepared the falsified records to hide high levels of radiation exposure to soldiers at the Yucca Flat, Nev., test site.

In Washington, a Pentagon spokesman had no comment on the charges.

In an earlier interview, Mr. Brandon said his seven-man, top secret Combined Operations Nuclear Medical Evaluation Team

kept two sets of ledgers to record radiation readings from film badges worn by soldiers at the test site.

The badges were designed to record the levels of radiation to which the men wearing them had been exposed. Sometimes the men were marched near to the site where the bomb was exploded.

"One set was to show that no one received an exposure above the approved dosimeter reading," he said. "The other set of books was to show what the actual reading was."

That set of books was brought in in a locked briefcase attached to a man's wrist by a set of handcuffs every morning. And as best as I can remember, the man who brought it in was a field grade officer — major or above."

Mr. Brandon said those books were locked up at night in the briefcase and taken under armed guard. We did not see that set of books other than when we were making recordings into it."

Sometimes the badges measured radiation exposures below the limit. In those cases, the true levels were recorded in both the real and phony books.

But two tests — in June, 1956, and April, 1957 — were "the dirtiest ones."

"Things were very highly contaminated," Mr. Brandon said. "I mean the ground zero was hot for weeks afterwards. They didn't march people through ground zero, but they got them close."

During a fifth test where he was trained, Mr. Brandon said he saw others preparing phony records. Mr. Brandon, 45, who now lives in Marysville, Calif., said when he left the army in 1961 he was warned that if he told anyone of his experiences "I could be charged with treason under the National Security Act."

Four years after his discharge, Mr. Brandon said he suffered a nervous breakdown and spent a few days in the mental ward of the Kern General Hospital in Bakersfield.

Two of Mr. Brandon's seven children were born mentally retarded, two others have developed arthritis and one of his two grand-children needed her blood changed at birth. He said he believes their problems are due to his own radiation exposure. He said he was worried that other veterans exposed to the radiation and their families might have similar problems.

Barry Kail of the National Association of Atomic Veterans, based in Burlington, Iowa, said most test documents have been declassified and there are few legal risks in talking. The association calls atomic veterans those who served in areas where atom and hydrogen bombs were tested.

Recently, Mr. Brandon saw a representative from the association on television and decided it was time to tell his story. Mr. Brandon said he hoped by speaking out to make it easier for such veterans to be compensated.

Mr. Brandon, who suffers from a degenerative spinal disease, said he was denied veterans benefits. He said officials denied the existence of the top secret medic unit he says he was in.

College Tightens Admission Policy, Cites U.S. Aid Cut

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., in response to proposed cuts in federal aid to students, is ending an admissions policy that did not consider a student's ability to pay. The school will now reject some students who cannot afford the full tuition.

The decision reverses a policy that Wesleyan has maintained since the early 1970s. The unanimous vote last weekend by Wesleyan's board of trustees made it the first major school to end publicly the so-called "aid-blind" policy, educators said.

Officials at some other universities said Sunday that reductions in federal aid were also forcing them to re-examine their aid-blind admissions policy. They include Columbia University, Boston College, Cornell University, Princeton University and Wellesley College. All the officials said they planned to continue the policies next year, however.

Beginning with the 1982-83 school year, Wesleyan will first select a class of entering students purely on merit, said Karl Furstenberg, dean of admissions. If the amount of financial aid needed to totals more than 10 percent of the university's educational and general expenditures budget, students on the waiting list who did not need financial aid will be picked instead of needy students at the bottom of the list.

Lisbon Gives Curt Warning To Russians

Reuters

LISBON — A diplomatic row between Lisbon and Moscow sharpened Monday when Portugal accused the Soviet Embassy here of making statements alien to normal diplomatic functions.

The strongly worded criticism by the Foreign Ministry heightened speculation that Portugal's right-wing government planned to expel more Soviet diplomats.

The dispute began last weekend when the Soviet Embassy issued a statement describing Portuguese opposition leader Mario Soares as a lunatic in need of psychiatric treatment.

The former Socialist premier had infuriated the embassy by accusing Moscow of trying to destabilize the Italian peninsula.

When Mr. Soares's Socialist Party reacted by demanding the expulsion of the highest-ranking Soviet diplomat, the embassy softened its original statement, claiming it had made a mistake in translating from Russian.

The Portuguese Foreign Ministry said Monday it had been analyzing the Soviet statements and defined them as being "in both language and content completely alien to the normal functions of a diplomatic mission."

The ministry reminded Mr. Soares's party that the Socialists had protested about the expulsion of two Soviet diplomats last month, but said it would nevertheless put the national interest above party quarrels.

This was the nearest indication the government gave that it might comply with the Socialist request for more expulsions. Two Soviet diplomats were ordered out of Portugal last month as part of the Western response to the Soviet role in the Polish crisis, bringing to seven the number expelled since diplomatic relations with the Kremlin were established after the 1974 revolution.

The dispute comes at a time of heightened political tension in Portugal focusing on a general strike called for Friday by the pro-Moscow Communist Party and its allies.

Foreign Minister André Gonçalves Pereira is due to attend the European Security Conference in Madrid. He will return Wednesday with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who is coming here for a 24-hour visit.

32 Are Killed In Blaze at Tokyo Hotel

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Thirty-two persons were killed and more than 60 injured Monday when a fire swept through the two top floors of a 10-story hotel in central Tokyo.

Eight of those killed in the fire at the Hotel New Japan were Japanese. Police said other victims included one American, 10 Taiwanese and eight South Koreans. Five bodies have not been identified.

The dead included Kim Tae Dong, 63, a former South Korean communications minister. Investigators said the cause of the fire had not been determined, but that it appeared to have started in a ninth-floor room.

Officials said there were no sprinklers on the upper floors of the 500-room hotel, which is located in the Akihabara district.

A new sprinkler system was being installed, but the work had not been completed on the top floors, the president of the hotel, Hideki Yokoi, said.

The manager, Masao Hatano, said the hotel had financial troubles and had not been able to secure loans to cover the cost of the sprinklers.

Fire officials said the hotel was built with hollow spaces in the walls between rooms. The fire code now requires fireproof blocks that might have impeded the spread of the flames, they said.

Officials said at least three persons jumped to their death. A guest from Melbourne, Australia, said he saw a man clinging to a sheet dangling from a ninth-floor window. "Finally the flames got to him and he dropped," the guest said.

"It was extremely hard to breathe and the situation was near panic," said another guest. "People were falling down the stairs of the fire escape."

Hundreds of firefighters battled the fire which started about 3:30 a.m. and was put out shortly before noon.

The death toll was the second highest in a Japanese hotel fire since World War II. A hotel fire in the eastern resort town of Kawaji in November, 1980, killed 45 persons.

A hotel clerk reportedly turned in the first alarm after finding smoke in the ninth-floor hallway. He said he summoned other hotel employees who tried to fight the blaze, but it moved too quickly.

Syrian Daily Seeks Action Against Israel Supporters

Reuters

DAMASCUS — Syria's ruling party newspaper, al-Ba'ath, Monday extended its call for action against supporters of Israel to West European countries that voted against a UN General Assembly resolution calling for Israel's isolation.

The newspaper said that it was time to stand up to the Europeans because they had revealed their hostile plans in the United Nations.

All European Economic Community countries except Greece voted with the United States and Israel on Friday against punishing Israel for its annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

Al-Ba'ath said that the Arabs should strike at European interests in the Arab world, which it said were large enough to make Europe think about every step it took.

Syria has already called for action against U.S. interests in the Middle East in retaliation for Washington's support for Israel.

Arab League foreign ministers will meet in Tunis on Friday to discuss their next move. Syria has said that it will do its utmost to get Israel ejected from the United Nations.

U.K. Role After 1997 Is Seen for Hong Kong

Reuters

HONG KONG — China is developing a plan to treat the so-called "new territories" — which include Hong Kong — as a special economic zone after 1997, when Britain's current lease expires. Under the plan, the British government would merely manage the area, the Oriental Daily newspaper reported Monday.

The Chinese-language daily, which gave no sources for the report, said the plan called for turning the leased new territories, adjacent to China's Shenzhen special economic zone, into a special zone where the Hong Kong government would act as a hired general manager. Shenzhen is one of four areas being developed by the Chinese to attract foreign investment.

The reports caused prices on the Hong Kong stock market to fall sharply in heavy trading. By the middle break, the Hang Seng index fell 42.18 to 1,323.52, its lowest level since Oct. 29. The index dropped further during the afternoon, closing at 1,322.39.

The newspaper said its information was received after talks in Peking between Humphrey Atkins, Britain's deputy foreign secretary, and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang about a month ago.

Peking's plan also suggested a two-way sharing of revenues from the area north of the Kowloon Peninsula, with provisions for administrative expenses, the newspaper said. The Chinese would get 50 percent, the Hong Kong government 20 percent, and the remaining 30 percent would cover administrative expenditures, it added.

An official Chinese source, conceding Saturday that many

people are worried about the future of Hong Kong, forecast that an "appropriate way will be found" to solve the issue.

China views the preservation of Hong Kong's status as a free port and a center of business and foreign trade as the only means to preserve the territory's prosperity, the source said.

He added that "China's sovereignty must be safeguarded," but did not elaborate. Observers in Hong Kong saw this as an indication that China would resume control of the territory when the lease expires.

Hong Kong Island and the Kowloon Peninsula were ceded to Britain in the 19th century, and the colony was expanded in 1898 by the addition of the much larger "new territories" under a 99-year lease. China now considers all such treaties unequal, as they were forced on a weak and decadent Qing dynasty after defeats in the opium wars.

The FAA should not rehire the striking controllers," concluded a report released on Friday. The consultants, Flight Safety Foundation Inc. of Arlington, Va., added that "severely strained personal relations" between working controllers and many of the controllers who went on strike last year "make cooperation, coordination and trust virtually impossible."

President Reagan has repeatedly ruled out rehiring any of the controllers, although some of them have said recently that they believe they made a mistake in not participating in an illegal strike last summer.

"We conclude that on an overall basis" the present air traffic control system "has an equivalent level of safety to the pre-strike system," the study said.

Many of the safety foundation's conclusions were similar to those reached several months ago by the National Transportation Safety Board. The independent safety board also inspected the way the FAA has handled aircraft since the strike.

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John Hay Whitney

John Hay Whitney's life was long, varied and public. He was famous when he was young and he had four major careers before he died. The list of his public activities fills several columns of this newspaper: Indeed, it filled a room in the hearts of his friends. Yet none of this defines him. He was not his careers, as some men are. He was himself.

In a curious way, this very rich man, who lived a life so different from the common man's, mirrored our century and the American sense of where we are.

He was born in 1904 into an important family that had a settled conviction they were "the best people." They owed a public duty. When America was abounding with wealth and health and youthful certainties, so was he. When we gave the roaring party that preceded the Depression, he was up near the band. When we fell in love with the movies, he was one of those who led the way toward finding color, toward finding excellence.

It was no accident that he prodded David Selznick into producing "Gone With the Wind." Just before World War II, it defined movies for us and, as Selznick said, Jock Whitney was the man whose confidence and steadiness was the background against which it could be produced.

When America went to war, Jock put his fortune in the care of others and volunteered. When America came home, before we knew consciously that our old ways were perma-

nently shaken, he made two prescient decisions: to put his money in businesses that would help society; to join the serious public debate of his times, helping Dwight Eisenhower become president, and becoming a diplomat.

And just as our society began to see itself in terms of "media," he came to newspapers and editing. He bought the New York Herald Tribune and this newspaper when they were deeply in trouble. He could not save the New York paper. He always considered that the greatest disappointment of his life. This paper he assured of longevity by bringing in others to share the ownership. For all the newspaper people who ever came to work with him, he was the sure, steady background against which they could do their best. For a generation, he has defined what the Herald Tribune is.

He was troubled by the problems of social inequality in America. He gave away millions, quietly, to back new ideas in housing and schooling and work.

He would not abide the mandarin quality of some farewells. He had a dread of people saying thank you. In his last illness, racked with pain and the indignities of medical attention, he turned to his wife and said, "Poor Betsey, this must be awful for you."

He was at the end what he always wanted to be and never thought he had become — a privileged witness to our times providing a sure, steady background for others to do their best.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Fate of 'the Cities'

There is one notable silence in the argument over President Reagan's New Federalism. It concerns the fate of "the cities," a subject that used to be raised unfailingly, and passionately, whenever an administration proposed a comprehensive program of returning funds and functions to the states. Grumbling from big-city mayors helped to protect a few high-visibility urban programs in next year's Reagan budget, but general concern for the cities has faded. Why?

Partly it is a matter of political vogue. Big cities, which tend to be Democratic and liberal, have been pronounced by the taste-setters "out," while states, which tend to be more Republican and conservative, are "in." But the calm on the condition of cities has been spreading for some time as people re-examined the remedies that had been prescribed for the cities' ailments and decided that some were not working and that others were not worth the price.

The "urban crisis," as it came to be known in the mid-'60s, was composed of at least two separate, but frequently confused, parts. One was that, partly as a result of changing tastes and partly from sheer inattention, many of the cultural, social and economic advantages that cities traditionally offered had been allowed to atrophy. The other was that cities had come to house a growing "underclass." The policies of the Johnson and Nixon years proposed to remedy both conditions by a host of programs to attract business and the middle class to the cities and to improve the income of the poor.

The policies were not a complete failure. Urban amenities have multiplied and substantial renovation has occurred in the downtowns of many cities even of the grittiest sort.

Much of this is due to the greater taste for urban living among the young singles and childless couples and to the rise of the service economy. But money from Washington, especially when used creatively with private resources, played an important role. As for the poor, they are still in the cities, increasingly cut off from opportunities in the regular job market but, thanks to an array of government-aided programs, no longer are living in such dire want.

All of this worked reasonably well until rising demands for still further amenities encountered the fiscal effects of the 1974-75 recession and the rebellion of taxpayers against rising taxes. U.S. government aid has leveled off, and most mayors have been cutting municipal budgets and acousting their constituents to life with more potholes, fewer trash pickups and reduced social services.

This lowered level of expectation may explain why the cries of alarm from urban areas have been somewhat muted. Cities, however, are still very dependent on U.S. government aid, not just for the relatively few direct urban grants that show up in municipal budgets, but also for all the forms of welfare, medical, housing and social aid that are an important support for city residents and institutions. The fact that cities have already been cutting back programs — and that many day-to-day services have been maintained only at the heavy cost of deferring needed capital investments in roads, sewers, bridges and public buildings — also means that the next round of cuts planned by the Reagan administration will hit all the harder. You will probably be able to call it an urban crisis.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Master's Voice

But that was different. Partisans of John Kennedy and Franklin Roosevelt rush to the rescue following the news that both presidents, no less than Richard Nixon, secretly taped conversations in the White House.

They are right. The Nixon case certainly was different. Mr. Nixon's reverberating problem did not arise from the fact that he made tapes but from what was on them — or, as in the case of the 18½-minute gap — what was not. They captured the sounds of a criminal conspiracy to obstruct justice.

But for all the difference, an offensive odor persists. There is more to say about the Roosevelt and Kennedy recordings than that they are innocent of crime, for the fact remains that Presidents Kennedy and Roosevelt, not to mention Johnson, made secret tapes. Why? What were the justifications?

Presidents, it is said, are entitled to accurate records. Presidents, and the awesome modern presidency, need to be protected. That sounds like the old prelude and fugue emanating from the keyboard of the Imperial Presidency. Protect presidents, no matter how that trivializes the integrity and invades the privacy of others.

Perhaps, it is said with a wink, there was no need to disclose the recordings. People accustomed to having their secretaries silently transcribe phone calls must have assumed that

presidents would take similar precautions. That rationale is too sophisticated at least by half, to judge by the astonished reaction of some of JFK's confidants. If there was a wink, they missed it.

Perhaps the justification was scholarly piety: the tapes would provide a vivid record for historians, like flight recorders from crashed planes. If so, then why the secrecy? Why not let the other participants in White House conversations also adjust their historical neckties? And even if secret recordings preserve something of the past, there is an inescapable result: they pollute the future.

Why do presidents claim executive privilege? So they can speak freely to their aides and advisers — and so aides and advisers can speak freely to them.

By now, it is probably too late to protect that process. When people assume that they are recorded, they become circumspect where they might have been candid, tactful where they might have been clear, dutiful where they might have been eager.

No one, not a president, not the country, gains when advisers keep one eye peeled for the microphone, one ear cocked for posterity. "No," as Richard Nixon once said to the hidden microphone in another context, "it is wrong. That's for sure."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Perfect Energy Resource? A Hopeless Search

By Bertram Wolfe

LOS ANGELES — Except for the creation of mankind, it is hard to identify a technical subject that has received more public attention and debate than energy. Indeed, arguments about energy, and nuclear energy in particular, rival in intensity those about creation. Yet I am not convinced that these public arguments illuminate the central issues.

The difficulty with much of the energy debate is that it focuses on technical issues, such as radiation effects or radioactive waste disposal, framed so that the central underlying philosophical questions are obscured. When considered in isolation, as is frequently the case, concerns about off-shore oil leaks, the hazards of liquefied natural gas, the dangers of natural-gas pipelines, Western coal mining, nuclear waste disposal, environmental effects of shale oil, high-voltage transmission-line effects and the role of solar power lead nowhere. The risks associated with each of these activities can be viewed with fear, but they can be meaningfully discussed only when they are balanced against risks from alternative energy sources or from lack of energy.

One who believes that the future welfare of society is dependent on new domestic energy supplies will see large advantages to the development of nuclear power, off-shore oil resources and Western coal, even at some risk and inconvenience. Those who believe that society suffers because it already uses too much energy will not accept even minimal risk or inconvenience in order to supply more energy.

Too Expensive

Many of the major "no-nukes" organizations, for example, also oppose coal development, shale oil development, liquefied-natural-gas facilities, additional hydro-electric facilities and off-shore oil development. In the past, they opposed exploitation of the present Alaskan oil fields; today, they oppose exploration for new Alaskan oil.

There is no argument about the desirability of developing solar resources. Almost everyone, including myself and my company, General Electric, advocates solar development. But, as anyone can verify by getting an estimate from a local solar contractor, even the simplest solar technology, solar heating, is not yet here for the masses. As for other sources of energy, windmills

are still losing their blades in high winds, and it is not clear whether large-scale biomass conversion is practical, or even a net energy producer.

The argument on solar goes much deeper. For if you look closely, you will find that those who advocate immediate conversion to a solar-energy economy, coupled with the abandonment of currently available energy sources, are in fact proposing to change American society without explicitly indicating their intent.

It is not possible to characterize en masse the various "no nukes" groups, but there appear to be three major recurring themes in their energy discussions. The first is a general distrust of a society with abundant energy supplies. Amory Lovins of Friends of the Earth puts it this way: "If you ask me, it'd be a little short of disastrous for us to discover a source of clean, cheap, abundant energy because of what we would do with it. We ought to be looking for energy sources that are adequate for our needs, but that won't give us the excesses of concentrated energy with which we could do mischief to the earth or to each other."

A second theme is that society

should be forced to alter and reorient itself to minimize energy use. Higher energy prices through resource severance taxes, onerous financial penalties to those deemed to use too much energy, the requirements that more expensive but more energy-efficient appliances be utilized, the elimination of free workplace parking, mandatory indoor summer and winter temperature limits, the control of household appliances from remote switching stations, a change by part of the population to night time has taught us that any new technology, when sent out into the world, has unforeseen consequences. Often the benefits overwhelm the bad effects and make them acceptable. Sometimes not.

Galileo

Among the most interesting effects of the "energy revolution" is philosophical. Whatever the final answer to man's thinking about himself and his world, the secret — the secret of life itself — is out.

It is impossible now to do what was suggested by Bertolt Brecht in his play "Galileo." A character in the play objected to spreading the news of Galileo's discovery that man is not at the center of the

great universal theater. The discovery should be hidden, he said, out of "the highest of motives" — protecting those unfortunate souls who believe in the old way. They would be crushed to discover the earth is no theater, but merely a stone ceaselessly spinning about the sun in a cold corner of the cosmos, he argued.

Galileo ignored the plea and continued on with his brave new science.

A third theme is a general dissatisfaction with the present social and economic structure of society and the suggestion that energy should be used as a means of social change not directly connected with energy.

The environmentalist Barry Commoner proposes to move away from capitalism; Ralph Nader advocates a "consumer controlled" economy, and the Friends of the Earth argue for a steady-state economy of a form hardly recognizable from present-day America.

Stability

As with the "No Nukes" it is not possible to categorize all of the nuclear advocates under one banner. But, philosophically, most nuclear advocates believe that abundant energy is a key element of a productive and stable society.

Although the increasing affluence of the United States has not been without its problems, the pro-energy advocates claim that accompanying this affluence have been beneficial social effects. Discrimination against Jews, Asians and other minorities has greatly diminished. Blacks and women have started to emerge from economic serfdom.

Nuclear advocates believe that to accomplish such goals as further improving the living conditions of the disadvantaged and cleaning up the cities, additional energy supplies will be required.

Fundamentally, pro-energy groups argue that, as world petroleum supplies diminish, the expanded use of nuclear energy and other energy sources will help prevent forced changes in our society and will provide a means for worldwide improvement in living conditions. They note that with increasing affluence and accompanying energy consumption, birth rates voluntarily decline. Pro-energy groups argue that there is little hope of improving the lot of humanity without the energy supplies central to improved standards of living, and thus believe it is appropriate that some risk and incon-

venience be accepted to obtain these supplies.

All of this is not intended to suggest that the energy dilemma is devoid of significant technical, economic and environmental issues. It is misleading, for example, to gloss over difficulties in the areas of nuclear wastes, nuclear proliferation, reactor safety analysis and reactor economics on the basis that nuclear power is needed, whatever its failings. But public discussions of such difficulties can also be misleading when they start from the philosophical presumption that nuclear power would still be unacceptable even if all of its technical, social and economic problems were solved.

Let's Go On

One must differentiate between the identification of a technical difficulty and the suggested conclusion that may result more from philosophical desires than from technical considerations. For example, the permanent disposal of high-level nuclear waste can be law only be handled by the U.S. government. Does it follow that because the government has not yet built a nuclear waste repository, nuclear waste is unmanageable and that nuclear power should be abandoned? Or does it follow instead that the government program should be strengthened, and impediments removed, so as to speed up the construction of a waste repository? If nuclear power is abandoned in favor of coal, for example, will the wastes from coal present a lesser problem? And, if it is concluded that coal is not satisfactory, or that coal cannot make up the deficit from the abandonment of nuclear power, will it be easier to deal with lack of energy than with nuclear wastes? As with most problems in life, one must deal with alternatives, and balance the risks and benefits of each.

The alternative to our imperfect energy sources is not a perfect source; there is none available. If we continue to place impediments in the way of development of available energy sources, the alternatives we will have chosen is a changed society, limited by energy-supply constraints.

Bertram Wolfe is vice president and general manager of the nuclear fuel and services division of the General Electric Co. This article, prepared for The Los Angeles Times, was adapted from a chapter in a book on nuclear power, to be published by W.W. Norton & Co. this fall.

In Praise of Recession, a Painful Necessity

By William Safire

turned the expected serenity of retirement into a rat race. Not even the reduction of Social Security could compensate the elderly for the ravages of inflation.

Bottom Line

Now we come to misery's bottom line: The tens of millions who were impoverished and betrayed by inflation far outnumber the millions who have been slammed up against the wall by unemployment. If the sum of human misery is what we are trying to reduce, the battle against inflation must take priority over the battle against unemployment.

Hold on: No political figure would be willing to make that statement. On the contrary, politicians of every persuasion insist that no unemployment should be

planned and that the trade-off between inflation and unemployment is outdated, unnecessary and brutal. Indeed, supply-side theory held out a painless way to reduce inflation, baking expanded pies for the free-lunch counter.

The reality is that nobody knows how to slow inflation without inducing recession. Nobody knows how to reduce inflation without stimulating unemployment.

Inviting recession is what the Reagan administration and the Federal Reserve have been doing, denying it all along. Opposition economists who permitted the growth of inflation are making loud protests at the only method capable of bringing it down, short of subverting economic freedom. The anti-inflation campaign is

working, thanks in large part to an unpleasant fact that great many workers and non-workers share: The availability of labor holds down costs and the fear of loss of employment improves productivity. Putting this into words may be a no-no, but the result of the recession is an inflation rate currently under 6 percent.

Hobson's Choice

The Reagan budget for next year assumes the continuance of that 6 percent inflation rate. That would restore soundness to the American economy and end the betrayal of the thrifty. To achieve this, Reaganists foresee an unemployment rate of 8 percent (actually they see 9 percent, but they shave a point to show optimism). The unspoken decision is to suffer high unemployment to break inflation's back.

What's the alternative? Controls and jawboning have proven useless. The liberal answer is to treat unemployment as the greater evil, to reflate and go off to the inflationary races again, condemning retirees to a new round of suffering. It's Hobson's choice — no choice at all.

That is why the recession strategy (don't call it that!) must be maintained. We must stiffen Volcker's villainy to our hearts' content, but we must not quit while we are winning.

The recession is doing its job. If ever there were a good time for hard times, now is that time. The real sacrifices being made by the unemployed must not be in vain.

Contrary to conventional wisdom, the size of the deficit does not ultimately determine interest rates. After years of negative interest rates (less than the inflation rate), we are now seeing unrealistic interest rates (8 percent over the inflation rate); when it becomes apparent that the president and the Fed will see this recession through, interest rates will settle to the normal 3 to 4 percent over inflation. With inflation under 6 percent, we will resume single-digit interest.

Then, and not as soon as Reagan budgeters predict, we shall have an orderly resumption of growth. Then we shall look back on the recession of 1981-1983 as the harsh but necessary corrective.

We can join the chorus that rails at recession and denounces unemployment, because that is the political and compassionate thing to do. But in today's primitive state of the economy, let us remember that there can be no slowing down without a slowdown, no solid recovery without a period of pain.

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The Madness of 'Phony' Arms Talks

By Arthur Macy Cox

from which they can reach NATO targets.

On the U.S. side, the most powerful and least vulnerable nuclear weapons are the four U.S. Poseidon submarines assigned to the NATO command. They have a range of 2,500 miles and carry 460 warheads capable of obliterating Soviet cities. These are strategic weapons and were classified as such in the SALT-2 treaty. In December, 1979, NATO agreed to deploy, in Western Europe, 572 U.S. Cruise missiles and Pershing-2 ballistic missiles that would be capable of reaching targets in the Soviet Union. Moscow considers these weapons, which are to be deployed next year, to be deployed to the U.S. strategic arsenal. They will be 100-percent owned and controlled by the United States.

The main difference between a Minuteman-3 based in the United States and a Pershing-2 based in West Germany is that the latter is more accurate and will reach its target in six minutes instead of 25 minutes. For all of these reasons, there will not be significant progress until the strategic and intermediate-range weapons are dealt with together.

Why then does the United States negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, continue to go through the motions in Geneva? There are two reasons. The first is cosmetic. The 1979 NATO decision calls for two "tracks": a decision to deploy the

572 missiles, and a decision to try to negotiate with the Soviet Union a reduction in intermediate-range nuclear weapons. However, the negotiations were to be in "the framework of SALT III" — meaning they were to be linked with strategic weapons. Nevertheless, it has been decided in Washington to move ahead on the phony negotiating track in hopes that European opposition to additional weapons would be fueled off until the new U.S. missiles can be deployed.

But the more fundamental reason for not moving toward serious negotiations is an unresolved policy debate in the Reagan administration. The majority position is still held by the hawks, who are opposed to genuine arms control and reductions. They prefer to seek the chimera of nuclear superiority. Instead of reducing nuclear weapons, they want to build and deploy the MX, the Trident-2 and the Pershing-2, which some of them claim would enable the United States to fight and win a nuclear war. They are struggling to make the use of nuclear weapons a rational means of warfare. The effort is not only extraordinarily dangerous, it is insane.

The next round of nuclear weapons will advance both superpowers toward hair-trigger alert. Both sides, especially the Soviet Union, have vulnerable and imperfect systems of command, control and communication. If the U.S. has a capability of destroying most of those Soviet systems in six min-

utes, the Russians will almost certainly adopt a policy of launching their missiles on warning. The danger of accidental launch will increase immeasurably. We must insist that the main reason NATO is in disarray. For the most part, the European allies are not reacting to Soviet power or propaganda — they are alarmed that Washington is preparing for nuclear war.

It is still too late to avert this disastrous course.

The United States should move toward genuine and comprehensive negotiations to end the nuclear arms race and reduce the threat of nuclear war. As a first step, both superpowers should agree to freeze all further deployment of nuclear weapons. Both should sign the already negotiated treaty banning nuclear weapons tests. Both should dismantle or withdraw all tactical nuclear weapons from Europe, and the United States should negotiate a mutual cut, by at least 50 percent, of all existing strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons and launchers in all of their categories. These steps would virtually eliminate the threat of a first strike. The Russians say they are ready. But it won't happen unless the American people become politically aroused as Europeans have.

Arthur Macy Cox, a specialist in arms control and Soviet affairs and a member of the American Committee on East-West Accord, is author of the forthcoming book, "Russian Roulette — the Superpower Game." This article was contributed to The New York Times.

Letters

Forgotten Ireland

I would like to know why America is making such a fuss about Poland. Have you forgotten what happened in the north of Ireland last summer, or what Britain has been doing to the Irish over the last 800 years?

M. MUNROD

London.

India View

Two recent laws passed by India's parliament have been proved

"highly restrictive" by The New York Times (H.T. Jan. 25) and have supposedly endowed Mrs. Gandhi with "extraordinary powers." Under one such law, strikes were banned in essential sectors of the economy and several thousand workers who protested were quickly released. This is nowhere near the severity of the Reagan administration that simply fired striking air controllers.

Truly, the Western press needs more scrutiny than those institutions that it scrutinizes.

M.K. AGARWAL

Paris.

Feb. 9: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Russian Assassin

ST. PETERSBURG — M. Alexandrovsky, governor of the province of Penza, was assassinated by a man who awaited him as he came out of the theater and fired a shot at him from behind, killing him on the spot. He also killed M. Zarine, the sub-prefect, and then entered the theater, which was not completely emptied, and mortally wounded the director, M. Victoroff, and the stage manager. He also shot dead a policeman who pursued him, and one of the theater attendants, who tried to close the door leading to the stage exit. He then lodged two bullets in his own head and expired a few hours later in the hospital. He has not yet been identified.

1932: Dial M for ...

NEW YORK — A drugstore telephone booth became a gruesome death cell for Vincent Coll, New York's precocious gangster known as the "Mad Dog of Gangland." Twenty machine-gun slugs were pumped into his body as he stood helpless in the narrow compartment, by a lone killer who drilled 50 shots into the booth. Coll, mortally wounded, died several hours later with sealed lips. Hired killers have been trailing Coll to collect the \$50,000 price put on his head by a rival gang, but this was the first time he exposed himself to attack. The police believe the killers were Chicago gunmen recently arrived in New York by airplane.

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John Hay Whitney, 1904-1982: A Diversity of Interests and a Life of Gusto

From birth, John Hay Whitney was assured of lifelong riches. Yet the most striking thing about him was not his wealth. It was rather his determination to use his resources not only for his own pleasure but to contribute to the general well-being.

The theme ran through his life. He articulated it on a number of occasions. But more important, he put it into practice.

He was a generous contributor to political causes, education, health care and human rights. His venture-capital firm, J.H. Whitney & Co., pioneered in underwriting promising but unproven business ideas. He spent nearly \$40 million trying to save the New York Herald Tribune, despite unbeatable economic odds, because he believed in the importance of journalism and in that paper's tradition of public service. After its death, he continued as chairman of the International Herald Tribune and of Whitney Communications Corp., through which he was deeply involved in magazine, newspaper and television interests.

He served four years as the U.S. ambassador to Britain and filled advisory roles on several presidential commissions. His love of the theater and film led him to invest in productions that enriched American drama. Beyond developing a highly regarded personal art collection, he gave time and money to the development and maintenance of two major museums.

And he pursued all those interests with a keen sense of fun, what would be interesting and fun, what would satisfy his gusto for life.

Born in Maine

Mr. Whitney was born in Ellsworth, Maine, on Aug. 17, 1904, the son of Payne and Helen Whitney, nee Hay.

His parents' marriage in Washington in 1902 had been one of the social highlights of the era. The bride was the daughter of the secretary of state. Her father, John Hay, had been Abraham Lincoln's law partner early in his professional life, then President Lincoln's personal secretary and finally secretary of state under William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

Helen Hay, in her own right, enjoyed a considerable reputation as an amateur poet and as one of America's leading horsewomen. She gave her son his lifelong nickname, Jack.

Although he never knew his grandfathers, he occasionally referred to their formative role on the country and on his personality. "One devoted all of his life to diplomacy and the arts. The other mixed statesmanship with business — for which I'm very grateful," he said. "My own inclinations have been, like Grandfather [Hay's], more in the direction of the humanities than of economics."

On his father's side, the Whitneys were descended from John Whitney, who left England and settled in Massachusetts in 1635. His paternal grandfather, William C. Whitney, who served as Grover Cleveland's secretary of the Navy, amassed huge real estate holdings. His father, Payne, prospered and passed on to his son not only a huge inheritance but also a passion for sports.

Star Athlete at Yale

Mr. Whitney grew up in and around New York City. At 12, he was sent to Groton School in Massachusetts, where he excelled at baseball, football and boxing. At Yale, he was a star athlete who also acquired what was to become a lifelong interest in the theater. After graduation from Yale, he attended Oxford University, New College in 1926, but returned to the United States the next year on the death of his father.

At the age of 22, Mr. Whitney became an immensely rich man. His father's estate was valued at \$179,000,000 — the largest estate that had ever been probated at that time in the United States — and Jack's portion of it was at least \$20 million. He received substantial additional amounts when he turned 40. "I had so much so young," he told an acquaintance later.

The Whitney fortune had been founded in part by his paternal grandfather, one of whose chief enterprises was the consolidation of the various railroad lines in New York City, and in part by his uncle, Oliver Payne, an early associate of John D. Rockefeller in founding Standard Oil Co. There had also been successful Whitney investments in tobacco.

Mr. Whitney abided by his father's injunction: "Just because you're rich, don't be wasteful." He disliked the idea of carrying a great deal of money with him or flashing it. To settle a poker debt, for example, he would summon a valet to bring his wallet.

Yet his spending for what he considered the necessities of life was lavish by any standard. In addition to a sumptuous town house in New York, he maintained Greentree, a 500-acre estate and mansion at Manhasset, N.Y.; a spacious summer house on Fishers Island, off New London, Conn.; a 12-room house at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., to use during the August races there; a 15-room home and plantation in the heart of 19,000 acres of bird country at Thomasville, Ga.; a golf cottage at Augusta, Ga.; a house in Surrey, England, not far from the Ascot racetrack; and a London apartment overlooking St. James Park.

A measure of his resources is that during his term as U.S. ambassador in London, he put about \$100,000 a year of his own money into maintaining the social side of his diplomatic life.

Mr. Whitney took charge of his family affairs in 1927, but soon moved outside his inherited realm of activity to devote more of his time and fortune to backing theater productions, with marked success.

His love of the theater made him a prominent and enduring angel behind many Broadway productions, often in conjunction with his sister and with his cousin, Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney. Among these plays were "On Borrowed Time," "Charles's Aunt," "Dark Victory," "A Streetcar Named Desire," and "Life With Father," the second longest running play in Broadway history.

His close friend, the humorist and one-time theater critic Robert Benchley, had tried to dissuade him from investing in "Life With Father," but Mr. Whitney ignored the advice and the play proved to be an enduring hit.

Mr. Whitney also ignored the skepticism of others when he became a founder of Pioneer Pictures, set up to make movies in Technicolor, a process in which Hollywood had little faith at the time.

An ardent believer that the use of color film would revolutionize movies, Mr. Whitney was vindicated when the company's initial production, "La Cucaracha," grossed more than any other short film in history.

"Come With the Wind"

In 1935, he joined in a partnership known as Seznick International Pictures, which produced a succession of hit films, including the 1937 version of "A Star Is Born," and two Academy Award winners, "Rebecca" and, in 1939, "Come With the Wind."

The latter was made at Mr. Whitney's expense after he had read the best-selling novel by Margaret Mitchell and wired the company to acquire the film rights.

David O. Seznick, faced with mounting costs and Hollywood skepticism about his expensive gamble, said afterward: "What sustained me more than anything else was Jack's unflinching confidence."

The film grossed \$32 million in its first year of release — a record surpassed only in recent years by the dollar became highly inflated — and it was calculated later that it had brought Mr. Whitney a profit of \$1.1 million.

Mr. Whitney sold his interests in the film in the early 1940s to real estate as a capital gain. "Jack," the recent Whitney biography, E.J. Kahn Jr. writes that the movie "would have had to gross \$35 million more before, in the view of his



John Hay Whitney, center, in the composing room of the Herald Tribune on the Rue de Berri in Paris after he assumed ownership of the paper in 1958. From left are Eric Hawkins, managing editor; André Bing, general manager; Mr. Whitney; Paul Krausch, a printer, and Richard Beecher, the composing room foreman. Mr. Krausch, who recently retired as foreman, is the only survivor.

top tax bracket, he could keep the equivalent of what he was able to net by selling it outright."

A volunteer in World War II, he rose to the rank of Army Air Force colonel. Captured by the Germans in southern France in 1944, he aroused concern in American military circles because of the fear that the Nazis might learn they were holding a high-ranking intelligence officer. But he led a daring midnight escape from a moving troop train under air attack.

This experience, he said later, was a personal turning point, not only because it confirmed his courage but also because his contact with other captured U.S. servicemen, some of whom seemed to have little understanding of why they were fighting, helped motivate Mr. Whitney after the war to involve himself more directly in enhancing public appreciation of the values underlying American life.

Mr. Whitney's major business involvement for many years was J.H. Whitney & Co., an investment company which he created in 1946 and in which he continued as senior partner. In those days, there were few doors open to businessmen with unorthodox ideas except rich men — and they had few facilities for screening propositions.

J.H. Whitney & Co. was a pioneer in providing high-risk venture capital for interesting but unproven entrepreneurial opportunities that could not gain financing through normal commercial channels.

The company's successes through the years included Minute Maid orange juice, the first major commercial application of the freezing technology developed during World War II. There were also notable successes in synthetic chemicals, oil and data processing — all credited to Mr. Whitney's combination of investment risk-taking and vigilant management.

Republican Fund-Raiser

Active in liberal Republican politics as an important fund-raiser and counselor, he was an early supporter in the campaign to win the nomination and the presidency for Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1952.

A frequent bridge and golfing partner of Eisenhower, he stayed on the liberal wing of Republican politics. In 1964, Mr. Whitney broke with the party.

Under the headline, "We Choose Johnson," the New York Herald Tribune endorsed the incumbent, Democrat Lyndon B. Johnson against Sen. Barry Goldwater, the conservative Arizona



In July, 1958, John Hay Whitney, as the U.S. ambassador to Britain, conferred with U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles at the opening of the Baghdad Pact conference in London.

Republican, whose views on civil rights and nuclear theory disturbed Mr. Whitney. The paper's editorial page was a preeminent Republican voice — the Johnson endorsement was the first time the newspaper had backed a Democrat for president since it came into being in 1924 in a merger — and the reaction in the Republican Party was one of shock.

In Eisenhower's second term, and yielding to the president's personal insistence, Mr. Whitney served for four years as ambassador to Britain, succeeding his grandfather at a half-century interval. After assuming the ambassadorship in 1957, he was widely credited with improving British-American relations in the period of strain caused by the Suez crisis of 1956.

Herald Tribune Years

It was during his years in London that Mr. Whitney's involvement with the Herald Tribune began. In 1957, Whitney Communications Corp., which he was chairman, lent \$12 million to the financially troubled paper,

which had been operated by Ogden Mills Reid since the Reid family merged its New York Tribune with the New York Herald in 1924. After subsequent infusions of capital, Mr. Whitney purchased control of the morning New York newspaper and its Paris-based European edition in 1958.

When Mr. Whitney went back to New York from London in 1961, he turned full attention to the paper's mounting problems, assuming the titles of editor in chief and publisher and moving his office to the editorial floor of the paper's 41st Street headquarters.

"I did it because I had to," Mr. Whitney said afterward in explaining why he had become involved in the paper. Over the next five years, Mr. Whitney spent nearly \$40 million in his effort to save the paper, which eventually succumbed on Aug. 15, 1966 — the 113th day of an epic newspaper strike that deprived the city of newspapers for much of the year and resulted in the demise also of two other major New York papers, the World Telegram & Sun, and the Journal American.

The decision to shut the paper was wrenching for a man who believed strongly in the value of the Trib as "a force for good," as he once explained it. Years later, Mr. Whitney still said he sometimes woke up at night wondering whether he had done all he could to try to save the paper.

Mr. Whitney took a special interest in keeping alive what was then known as the Paris edition of the Herald Tribune. He went into partnership with The Washington Post and a year later with The New York Times, which merged its own European edition into the venture, to form a paper renamed in May, 1967, the International Herald Tribune.

Whitney Communications

Mr. Whitney became chairman of the newspaper and his publishing company, Whitney Communications Corp., its managing partner.

At the time the joint operation was set up, the paper, which had been founded in Paris in 1857, was circulating at about 60,000 copies a day, primarily to Americans in France and neighboring countries. By the time of the chairman's death 15 years later, it was selling more than 140,000 copies a day in 143 countries, with a majority of its circulation among non-Americans, and had printing sites in London, Zurich and Hong Kong as well as Paris.

Whitney Communications Corp., a diversified publishing and broadcasting enterprise that also publishes a variety of special interest magazines and newspapers, operates several cable television franchises and owns 29 community newspapers.

In the 1960s, the corporation's publishing interests included Interior Design and Parade magazines as well as the New York Herald Tribune and its Paris affiliate.

In the 1970s, Whitney Communications Corp. acquired a number of additional properties that included Art in America, Fleeky News, Boating Industry, the Oil Daily and 50-Plus. Its wholly owned subsidiary, Corinthian Broadcasting Corp., owned and operated five television stations until it was merged with Dun & Bradstreet Inc. in 1971. Mr. Whitney served as director of Dun & Bradstreet from 1971 to 1975. Parade magazine was merged with Booth Newspapers Inc. in 1973.

Philanthropic Interests

Mr. Whitney's interest in philanthropy took a variety of forms, both in money given and time spent for causes he found worthy. But perhaps the activities that consumed his philanthropic interests the most were those supported by the John Hay Whitney Foundation.

He set up the foundation in 1949 to support underprivileged individuals in the field of education, spending more than \$5 million in the next 20 years. In 1970, the foundation shifted focus to support individuals from minority groups seeking to make educational, social and economic changes in their communities. Mr. Whitney contributed an additional \$12 million for these purposes to the foundation by 1979.

Large amounts of time were devoted to other public-minded bodies. He served on several advisory groups under the Eisenhower administration, including the President's Commission on Foreign Economic Policy. In 1954-1955, he was vice chairman of the Secretary of State's Public Committee on Passports.

He served on the board of New York Hospital from 1927 to 1970, when he was elected a life governor. He was also a founding member of the board of trustees of North Shore Hospital in Manhasset in 1950 and served as co-chairman of the board in 1973, when he became co-chairman emeritus.

All these institutions benefited from contributions of substantially more than \$1 million each during his lifetime.

Yale Endowment

As a graduate of Yale, he was especially generous to that university and inspired generosity in others, notably in the endowment of the John Hay Whitney Professorship in the Humanities, which his friends created in his honor.

Mr. Whitney served as senior fellow of Yale from 1970 to 1973 and was a member of the Yale Corporation, the university's governing body, from 1953 to 1970. With his endur-

Whitney on a Newspaper's Role

When John Hay Whitney took over the New York Herald Tribune in August, 1958, he told a friend that he had agreed to come to the aid of the paper "because I had to." In a more formal statement, quoted by E.J. Kahn Jr. in "Jack," the Whitney biography published last year by Doubleday & Co. Inc., Mr. Whitney gave this explanation:

I took over the Herald Tribune because I believed in its importance to our community, and because I could bring in resources to strengthen it.... I won't belabor the well-worn theme of "the role of a newspaper in a modern world." Let me only say that it must be a force in the community, a force for good, a force for reason and a force for understanding....

In saying that the Tribune should be a force for good, I recognize that I am in an ill-defined area to which each person has his own chart. I think there is good in a spirit of moderation, one which doesn't wear the brands of extremism or intolerance, but rather welcomes diversity and proceeds with patience. I think there is a good in a concern for human welfare and human dignity, recognizing that neither by itself is enough but both are necessary. There is good, too, in the spirited political life this nation enjoys....

A newspaper doesn't have to compromise; freedom is the essence of a responsible press. And responsibility — by which I mean a devotion to truth and conscience, wherever this scatters the chips — is, I deeply feel, an inescapable obligation of a free press....

We are not proclaiming omniscience or the discovery of a new and magic formula. But I do hope, through the combined and concerted talents gathered at the Herald Tribune, to provide a voice that will be heard.

ing attachment to the university. Mr. Whitney gave strong support to Kingman Brewster, president of the university and subsequently one of Mr. Whitney's successors as ambassador to Britain, against conservative alumni reaction during the time of student agitation in the 1960s.

In the decades after World War II, Mr. Whitney and his wife, Betsey, assembled probably the finest collections of fauvist and neo-impressionist paintings in the United States. They also owned important works of major American artists such as Gilbert Stuart, Eakins, Whistler and Sargent.

He was on the board of the Museum of Modern Art for 46 years starting in 1930 and was president of that New York City museum in 1941 and chairman from 1946 to 1956. In 1976, he was named an honorary trustee for life.

He was a trustee of the National Gallery in Washington for nearly 20 years starting in 1961.

Enthusiasm for Horses

Another lifelong Whitney enthusiasm was horses, a family tradition he shared with his only and much-loved sister, Joan Whitney Payson, who died in 1975. (Her own sporting fervor extended to her enthusiastic ownership of the New York Mets baseball team.)

From their mother, often described as "first lady of the American turf," they inherited a large string of racehorses, a breeding farm in Kentucky, Greentree Stud, and Greentree Stable on Long Island.

Of all the winning race horses that carried the Whitney silks, his favorite was probably Tom Fool, a horse that had been so sickly when it was young that it was kept out of the Triple Crown races in 1952 as a 3-year-old. Yet Tom Fool was Horse of the Year in 1953 and was voted Horse of the Decade in 1960 by the U.S. Turf Writers Association.

Recognized as a breeder and judge of horseflesh, Mr. Whitney was, at the age of 24, the youngest member ever elected to the Jockey Club, the governing authority for thoroughbred horse racing in the United States. He served eight terms as a steward, or racing judge, of the club between 1928 and 1980.

He was also president of the American Thoroughbred Breeders Association for 18 years and was a trustee of the New York Racing Association. He also served as a state racing commissioner from the inception of that organization in 1934 until 1943. He was one of a small group of foreigners admitted to honorary membership in the Jockey Club of Britain.

Captain of Polo Team

Mr. Whitney's love of polo was another family tradition. He was captain of the "Greentree Team," which set a record by winning two U.S. Open championships in succession. (Time magazine put Mr. Whitney on its cover in 1933 in

Henry S. Morgan, Of U.S. Banking Family, Dies at 81

NEW YORK — Henry Sturgis Morgan, 81, a founding partner of the Morgan Stanley & Co. Inc. investment banking firm and grandson of J. Pierpont Morgan, died Sunday.

The son of J.P. Morgan Jr., Mr. Morgan joined the J.P. Morgan & Co. bank in 1923, where he was a partner from 1928 to 1935. When the Banking Act of 1933 required commercial and investment banking activities to be separated, Mr. Morgan and others formed Morgan Stanley in 1935 to carry on the securities business formerly handled by J.P. Morgan & Co.

Peter Opie

LONDON (AP) — Peter Opie, 63, an expert on the folklore of childhood and co-publisher of the Oxford Dictionary of Nursery Rhymes, died Friday.

Mr. Opie and his wife, Iona, collected spoken and written information about the rhymes, games and customs of children. In 1951, the Opies published the dictionary, which has become a major work on the subject.

Asher Ben-Mazliah Halsey

TEL AVIV (AP) — Asher Ben-Mazliah Halsey, 87, the high priest of the ancient Samaritan community, one of the world's smallest religious factions, died during the weekend and was buried Sunday near Nablus on the occupied West Bank.

A Nonbeliever in Eurocommunism Urges a Pro-Soviet Party in Spain

By James M. Markham

MADRID — With the Communist Party of Spain in disarray over the doctrine and practice of Eurocommunism, a former Jesuit is championing the formation of a rival, pro-Soviet party.

"We believe in proletarian internationalism," said Francisco Garcia Salve, 51, a former worker-priest, invoking orthodox Marxist-Leninist phraseology to oppose the Eurocommunist tenet that Western European Communists can prosper by behaving democratically and independently of Moscow.

"We believe in Leninism," he went on. "We believe that the Soviet Union is capable of making mistakes but that American imperialism is far worse than all of the Soviet Union's mistakes."

Mr. Garcia Salve, who joined Spain's Communist Party in 1976 and was expelled from its Central Committee last summer, said that a congress would be held in May to pull dissident groups from Madrid, Málaga, the Canary Islands and Castile into a new party that was still to be named.

In addition, pro-Soviet Communists in the industrialized northeast plan a separate congress in April to form another breakaway party. The northeast is a leftist bastion of 13 of the Communist Party's 22 members of parliament are from Catalonia — but the Catalan Communists are splintered into four factions.

The plans for new pro-Soviet

groups reflect the tumult Spanish Communists have lived through as Santiago Carrillo, the party's embattled secretary-general, has tried to translate Eurocommunism from theory into practice.

In addition to inciting the Soviet Union's wrath, Mr. Carrillo has also angered large sections of his own party. Thousands of professionals and intellectuals have deserted, complaining that the 67-year-old secretary-general preaches democracy but does not practice it within the party.

The party's disarray is reflected as well in its poor electoral performance. In the 1979 parliamentary elections, the Spanish Communists polled only 10 percent of the vote. Most polls today put them lower.

Party membership has also dropped precipitously. A little more than three years ago, the party had 200,000 members. Now, according to party sources, it has fewer than 100,000.

Miguel Boyer, a Socialist intellectual, said people once thought the Spanish party "was going to be like the Italian Communist Party," the biggest political organization on the left. But now, he said, the Spanish Communist Party appears to have no future.

Mr. Garcia Salve was expelled from the Central Committee last summer on charges of being a "demagogue, anarchy-syndicalist and petty bourgeois." These terms amount to an accusation of being excessively pro-Soviet.

Conversing in his labor law office, Mr. Garcia Salve predicted that the pro-Soviet political organization he was championing would be a big one. He said he and his associates had rallied about 5,000 people to their cause.

A tall, thunderous orator, Mr. Garcia Salve emerged in the late 1960s as a hero of the underground opposition to the Franco dictatorship.

In 1976, a year after Franco died, Mr. Garcia Salve scandalized Roman Catholics by renouncing his vows, marrying and becoming a Communist, ending a 27-year career as a priest.

While Mr. Carrillo has denounced the military crackdown in Poland, the former priest expressed the view that the imposition of martial law there was "inevitable."

"We believe the Polish Communist Party made some bad mistakes," said Mr. Garcia Salve, "and the first one was to allow Solidarity to come into existence. And another was not to have checked the ill-omened influence — and, mind you, I am a believer — of the Polish Roman Catholic Church, which is one of the most retrograde in the world."

Brezhnev Hails Marchais

MOSCOW (UPI) — Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev congratulated Georges Marchais Monday on his re-election as head of the French Communist Party.

Pentagonese Comes Through In Red Type

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has bought \$5 million worth of East German typewriters since 1978, it was reported Monday.

The Washington Post said that the manual Olympia typewriters are being bought at \$147, that is, about 60 percent less than the equivalent product imported from non-Communist nations.

No one really has a good reason for the U.S. military to stop buying the typewriters from East Germany, the Soviet Union's leading military ally, the newspaper reported. There is no law, The Post said, to prevent the General Service Administration, the procurement arm of the government, from continuing to buy the typewriters. Most of the machines are going to the Army.

The Treasury Department approves of the purchase arrangement. The Post said, because it provides East Germany with more dollars to spend on American products, especially grain.

Ros Crash Kills 2 in U.S.

LUCERNE VALLEY, Calif. — A bus carrying two-agers and several adults from a religious retreat went out of control on a mountain highway and plunged over an embankment Sunday, killing two persons and seriously injuring 15.

Turkey Plans to Legalize Abortion And Allow Voluntary Sterilization

By Marvinne Howe

ANKARA — Turkey is again taking the lead on women's rights in the Islamic world with preparations for a law to legalize abortion and permit voluntary sterilization.

Similar abortion legislation proposed four years ago stirred heated parliamentary debate and was blocked by the small rightist and Islamic parties.

Now the military rulers, who took power in September, 1980, have decided to approve legislation that they consider "good for the country." This would include the abortion bill, according to sources close to the leadership.

Religious Opposition

The action of the generals is in line with the policies of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey, who ardently believed in the equality of the sexes and, half a century ago, gave Turkish women social and political rights beyond those of any other Moslem country.

Some protests are expected when the law is approved by the government because religious sectors are known to be opposed to abortion. With parliament closed by the regime, the military rulers can approach the most delicate issues.

Most Turks favor legalizing abortion. The practice has become common and is often performed under precarious conditions, according to social workers.

Every year about 500,000 Turks have abortions and about 10,000 die from complications, according to public figures. Social workers say that only about 25 percent of the women can afford to have an abortion performed by a gynecologist in a private office, a procedure that costs between \$50 and \$70.

Poor women generally resort to self-induced abortions at home.

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare recently presented the abortion bill to the premier, but then withdrew it to correct certain omissions, the minister of health, Kaya Kiliçdag, was quoted as saying.

"When the new abortion law is passed it should be more liberal than that of any other Moslem country and even many European states," said Dr. Ziya Durmus, director of the Ankara Maternity Hospital and a founder of Turkey's family planning association.

Tunisia Was First

Dr. Durmus pointed out that Tunisia was the first Islamic country to legalize abortions, but they are permitted only after a woman has had four children. The new law passed by the Kuwaiti parliament is similar to the law in force in Turkey.

Under the Turkish penal code, women who have abortions and doctors who perform them are subject to imprisonment of one to four years. The only exceptions are if a woman's life is endangered by the pregnancy or if the normal de-

velopment of the fetus becomes impossible.

The Turkish legislation will permit abortions to be performed up to 12 weeks into a pregnancy with only one restriction: that both the man and woman agree, official sources said. It will also permit men and women to be sterilized if they desire.

Moslem Position

The director general of religious affairs, Tayyar Altuklu, presented a report several months ago outlining the Islamic position on abortion. According to the report, if there is no "lawful religious excuse" abortion is viewed as murder under Islamic law and penal sanctions are provided.

The generally accepted "lawful religious excuse" was said to be the health of the woman. If giving birth is known to endanger a woman's life, according to religious sources, abortion is permissible, no matter how far into the pregnancy.

The military authorities also have come out publicly in favor of family planning. Gen. Kenan Evren declared last summer that one of the reasons behind Turkey's unemployment problem was the high rate of population increase. He pointed out that the population growth in this country of 45 million was 2.5 percent a year and urged Turks "to slow down."

Getty Museum Will Soon Receive \$1.3 Billion; Art World Ponders the Effects of Huge Legacy

By Barbara Isenberg
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In 1976, J. Paul Getty died and the art world was staggered by reports that he left \$700 million in oil stocks to his art museum in Malibu, Calif.

As it turned out, that was just the start. After more than five years of legal entanglements, the Getty legacy is expected to come out of probate any day now. When it does:

• The \$700-million gift in Getty Oil Co. stock will have appreciated to almost \$1.3 billion. That would make the J. Paul Getty Museum the richest in the United States — and probably in the world.

• Executors and lawyers handling the estate will have been awarded \$26.4 million.

• The museum could be required by federal tax law to spend almost \$54 million the first year and similar sums year after year.

Museum president Harold Williams and his coterie of program development officers and investment counselors are trying to figure out how best to invest the fortune and to distribute the income growing out of those investments.

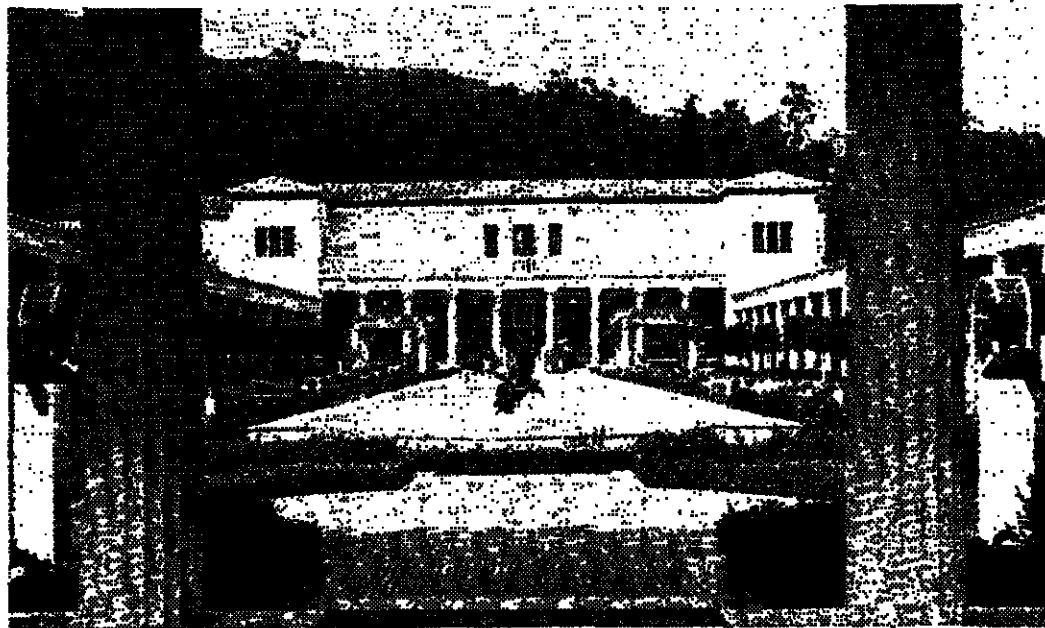
As Getty representatives scout the world for prime art and prime staff people to care for it, the folks back at home have their own problems. Among them is determining how to spend all that money without causing chaos in the art market, alienating financially pressed museum colleagues and being what Getty Museum director Stephen Garrett calls "arrogant, flagrant and dollar-waving."

"Enhancing Art World"

It will not be easy. It took only \$4.5 million to run the Getty Museum last year, and even the far larger Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York operates on \$27 million a year. No other U.S. museum will have the Getty's dollar power. Williams spends considerable time explaining how the Getty sees itself as enhancing the art world rather than consuming it.

Not that the Getty will give the money away. Unlike such grant-making foundations as Ford or Rockefeller, the Getty is an operating foundation, and that means it must be involved in the programs that it funds.

What might those programs be?



Getty Museum: Legacy will make it one of richest in U.S.

Some possibilities: a technologically sophisticated art research and study center — probably not at Malibu — and expansion of the Getty's photo archives, conservation activities, library and fellowships. The Getty may also provide link-ups with research centers around the world, put money into scholarly art publishing and expand to include another museum building in the Los Angeles area.

Formal spending plans are still months away, however, and Williams' sentences are laden with generalities, assumptions and qualifiers. His only unqualified remark:

"This institution will make what is probably the largest single contribution to the arts field of any public or private institution in the world over the next decade."

Getty wrote in his 1976 autobiography, "As I See It" (published after his death), that when he began collecting art he bought "what pleased and appealed to me and I bought for myself." In "The Joys of Collecting," another of the nine books he wrote, Getty described launching his lifelong passion in the Orient in 1912 with the purchase of two Chinese bronzes and ivory carvings. Next came a painting by Jan van Goyen in 1920, followed over the years with Greek and Roman antiquities, French decorative arts, and more and more Renaissance and Baroque paintings.

Tax Deduction

In the early 1950s, Getty accountant Norris Bramlett suggested that the tycoon start a museum and get a charitable tax deduction. In 1953, Getty set aside five rooms of his Malibu ranch house for just that purpose.

"It was very small-scale," recalls Bramlett, now vice chairman of the museum trustees. "If we had eight or 10 people in one day, it would be a crowd."

After Getty moved abroad, the crowds and collection kept growing at the ranch house, until Getty finally opted for a new building. In 1970, construction started down the hill on Getty's re-creation of the classical Villa dei Papiri, a Roman villa at Herculaneum.

The museum's new \$17-million home (it is within the Los Angeles city limits, but uses a Malibu mailing address) opened in 1974 to mixed reviews and plenty of visitors. About 300,000 people amble through its quiet gardens and galleries each year.

Getty never saw the new museum; he ran it by phone from England. Yet museum staff members say he approved every purchase — and frequently initiated many — and he served as museum director until his death in 1976.

Willed Shares

The museum was willed 4 million shares of Getty Oil stock, an asset valued then at about \$700 million. The estate has been held up by lawsuits and tax disputes for more than five years during which time the stock split 4 to 1 and the museum profited from high interest rates and two well-timed stock sales.

Getty endowed the museum with more than \$40 million before his death, and museum staff members have said publicly that they were surprised that he left such a big chunk of his estate to the museum as well.

"He always said we should get by on what we had," says Burton Fredericksen, curator of paintings, "but because he had few other philanthropies, it wasn't obvious to whom else he would give it, so the hope was there."

Fredericksen and his colleagues could not plan ahead for such largesse, however, and Getty said Bramlett said no instructions were left for trustees, either. "Mr. Getty never left instructions because he didn't believe in trying to control something like that from the grave," said Bramlett, who also served briefly as museum director after Getty's death. "He left the future up to the trustees."

In the late 1970s, the trustees approved more staff to oversee publications, arrange for lecturers, increase purchases of photos for the archives and books for the library and otherwise aid the three museum curators. The curators, meanwhile, planned future pur-

chases and bought what they could on what money was available.

About \$53 million went to the museum between 1977 and 1979 after trustees petitioned the probate court for partial distributions. Bramlett said. Distributions then stopped because of complications resulting from legal action by Getty's son Jean Ronald Getty — settled out of court last year for \$10 million — but not before the museum had made some stunning acquisitions as its 1977 purchase of the "Getty Bronze," a 4th-Century B.C. Greek sculpture.

Getty wrote in "How to be a Successful Executive" that few decisions were "more critical than those involved in hiring or promoting executive personnel," and his trustees apparently took heed. Even before hiring Williams, a former chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, they brought in Otto Wittman, the highly regarded director emeritus of the Toledo Museum.

Hired first as a consultant in 1978, Wittman became a trustee in 1979 and, later that year, vice chairman. When the board established an acquisitions committee, he chaired it. And in 1980, when trustees created a chief curator position to coordinate the work of the three curators, Wittman took that on temporarily as well.

Getty trustees no longer plan to restrict themselves to the three areas that most interested J. Paul Getty: classical antiquities, French decorative arts and Baroque and Renaissance paintings. Wittman, for instance, speaks of "broadening" the collection to one that begins with classical antiquities and encompasses Western culture up to the beginning of the 20th Century.

"What we're looking at," said Williams, the museum president, "is a quality collection of individual pieces within predetermined areas of collecting. It is not our intention that we become a general purpose museum. We are more likely to emulate a Frick than a Metropolitan as far as collecting is concerned."



J. Paul Getty

George Washington's Palate: 'Turkies' and 'Ice'

I SUPPOSE that many Americans, when they think of the familiar description of George Washington as "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen" as they celebrate his birthday this month, assume, without giving the matter any particular thought, that this is a tribute from some writer or orator. It is, on the contrary, thoroughly official, a title bestowed upon the first president by a nation that recognized no titles. It is contained in a congressional resolution passed after Washington's death, on Dec. 19, 1799.

It would not have been appropriate, in such august circumstances, to invoke organs less noble than the heart — certainly not the stomach, and indeed in that respect Washington would not have stood first. He would have been somewhere in the middle — an appreciator of good food who enjoyed picnics, clambakes and barbecues, but not a dedicated gourmet, like Jefferson. There are very few Washingtonian observations on record about eating (on growing food, yes; Washington did aspire, after he returned to private life, to the reputation of first farmer of his country) dated later than the time when he assumed political responsibilities and was therefore completely absorbed by more weighty matters.

What may have been his earliest preserved gastronomic comment

was made in his 16th year, when he was in the Shenandoah Valley as a surveyor's apprentice. He noted in his diary that there was a great abundance of "wild Turkies" in the area, though this may have interested him more as a sportsman than as a trapper. It is possible that his liking for wild duck resulted from the fact that he liked to hunt, and that he liked sturgeon (plentiful in America in his time) because he liked to fish.

Hardwood Hardship

He did, however, record having eaten roast wild turkey in the woods, using a large chip sliced from a tree as a plate. This is usually cited as an example of hardship (what no porcelain in the woods?), but if Washington thought the experience memorable enough to be written down, it was perhaps because he appreciated this meal as one eaten in what from an unsanitized point of view might be considered ideal conditions: fresh-killed turkey (no nose about hanging it), eaten in the pure air of the forest, probably spit-roasted; but we cannot rule out the possibility that the chip added to the flavor. It could have been planked turkey. Pre-Columbian Indians cooked some food on slabs of wood and taught this technique to the white man, though they were likelier to do this with fish than with game.

Washington made the only trip of his life outside the country in 1751, when he was 19, accompanying his elder brother Lawrence to

Barbados. George was impressed by the exotic tropical fruits of the island, and listed several of them in his diary — guavas, sapodillas, and "forbidden fruit." This might have meant avocados, which have been granted a gallant reputation. We know he tasted them, but he did not commit himself about their flavor. "The Avocado pair is generally most admired," he informed his diary cautiously. He admitted to one enthusiasm: "none pleases my taste as does the pine" — that is, the pineapple.

It may be assumed that Washington ate well as a youth; Virginian plantation families usually did. Cooking was of course confined largely to slaves, who were often extremely good at it, but the ladies of their owners took pride all the same in their own skill in the kitchen. We catch a glimpse of his mother making the thick breakfast pancakes dear to America, in contrast with the thinner European crepes, and pouring over them a sauce of maple syrup and honey heated together.

'Hardboiled Pie'

There is some doubt about who actually compiled the family recipe book now in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, which I have seen variously ascribed to Washington's mother, to his mother-in-law, Frances Custis, and to his wife, Martha Custis. One of its notable recipes was for "A Grand Leg of Lamb," and an elaborate concoction it was. The leg of lamb was boned, then stuffed with a filling of bread crumbs, thyme, marjoram, lemon rind, capers, anchovies and, of course, salt and pepper. It was served roasted, accompanied by sweetbreads, kidneys and sausages, and lapped with anchovy sauce.

Reports on Washington's eating habits that are not based on documentary evidence — first of all his own journals — are usually to be regarded with suspicion. There is the story, recounted by a single writer, of how the dish known as Philadelphia pepper pot was created at Washington's personal command by "the head chef of all the Revolutionary armed forces" to feed the soldiers at Valley Forge. This bears all the earmarks of a fable created out of whole cloth — to begin with, the very idea of a "head chef" at Valley Forge, where, Washington wrote, he had to "forage the country oaks" and he and his men were obliged to "eat every kind of horse food but hay," is ludicrous.

Washington was typically American in one respect — he had a well developed sweet tooth. The dish associated with him that turns up most frequently in Washingtonian annals is probably ice cream. It has been suggested that he made acquaintance with this delicacy in 1782, when he attended a dinner given by the French minister. Two years later he bought in Philadelphia (already the capital of ice cream) a "Cream machine for making ice cream," which might also have been described as an ice machine for making cream — at a cost of one pound, 13 shillings and fourpence.

Pewter Proper

But it is probable that ice cream was already an old story to him in 1782. He had eaten it, for instance, at the Alexander Hamiltons, though at what date I do not know, for it is listed on one of their dinner menus, which has been preserved solely because of Washington's presence. This would have been a late example too, for ice cream in pre-U.S. America goes back at least to 1700, when it was served at a dinner given by Gov. William Bladen of Maryland.

The inventory of the utensils at Washington's Mount Vernon home included "two pewter ice cream pots." Pewter seems to have been considered the appropriate material in which to place ice cream in those days. A Philadelphia cookbook of 1792 directs that the mixture of cream, eggs and sugar — the base to which various flavorings, fruit or otherwise, were added — should be stirred in a pewter bowl set in a larger bowl filled with ice. It was to be stirred at frequent intervals, "in a part of the house where as little of warm air comes as you can possibly contrive."

He paid the usual price for too great fondness for sweets: the loss of his teeth. As I wrote in "Eating in America," the "Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington, the very one which, of all the many paintings Stuart did of his eminent subject, is the most reproduced today, for it alone has captured the expression of stern fixed devotion to duty which accords so perfectly with our idea of the inflexible integrity of the First President . . . was the result of a new set of badly fitting false teeth which Washington put in while posing, causing him so much discomfort that he could not relax the muscles of his face."

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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International Restaurant Guide

FRANCE	
PARIS - RIGHT BANK	
L'EUROPEEN	Facing Gare de Lyon, 343,99,70. Daily from 11 a.m. to 2 a.m. Diners, soups, salads, pastries, etc.
LE PETIT RICHELIEU	1880 Mains, daily except Sun. Lunch, dinner from 7 p.m. to 0.15 a.m. About 1,120, 23 R. de la Paillasse, 770.68.68. Oyster table.
TSE YANG	New, 25 Av. Pierre-de-Serbis, 720.68.02 - 70.22. Chic gourmet meeting place. Chinese cooking. Private reception rooms.
PARIS - LEFT BANK	
ASSIETTE AU BEURRE	11 Rue St-Benoit/Pl. St-Germain-du-Prs, 240.57.41. Menu of Fr. 33.80 & Fr. 48 & over. Daily till midnight.
GREECE	
ATHENS/PSYCHICO	
DIOSCURI	16 D. Vassilou, Neo Psychiko (4 km. north of Hellen). Greek food, charcoal grill, fish, terrines. Daily 8.15 p.m.-2 a.m. Closed Sun. Tel: 671.5977.

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Budget Jolts U.S. Business Community

NEW YORK — President Reagan's 1983 budget proposal has set off alarm bells in the U.S. business community.

While most business leaders said the new budget contained few surprises, many apparently had hoped for some last-minute reprieve from the projections for very large budget deficits in the next few years.

Instead, the budget proposal stirred predictions of higher interest rates, further deterioration of the economy and even talk of the possibility of a financial crisis.

"High deficits will push interest rates higher until the economy really goes into a nose dive," said Felix G. Rohatyn, a partner at Lazard Freres.

"The economy is already very weak, and a few more months of this could get very scary. Then all the bets are off, and we will be facing some very different issues, like how to cope with a half dozen very large business entities on the edge of insolvency."

Similarly, Roger Altman, who was an assistant secretary of the Treasury under President Carter and is now a partner at Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb said, "Unless the administration takes a new initiative, events are going to move beyond their control."

"Whether it is the collapse of a very major industrial or financial entity or a surge to very high unemployment, something is going to happen in 1982 that will force them to make a significant change in their strategy."

Regan Offers No Guarantee on Deficit

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said Monday there is no guarantee the 1983 budget deficit will remain within the administration's prediction of \$91.5 billion.

Asked in a televised interview if there is any guarantee that the deficit will not go higher, Mr. Regan said, "Obviously, there can't be any guarantee because one never knows what the state of the economy will do. There could be any number of untoward outside happenings that would throw things off."

While acknowledging that the 1982 and 1983 deficits are very large, he said, "They are no larger relative to our gross national product than deficits were in 1974, 1975 and some other years."

For example, he said, the deficit projected for fiscal 1983 would amount to 2.7 percent of projected GNP in that year, compared with the 4 percent of the GNP that the 1976 deficit reflected.

My immediate concern is that the whole economy is so bad that various taxes won't make much of a difference.

"If interest rates do not come down, we're not going to get the type of reinvestment that will support the economic scenario the administration is talking of."

The predictions of further difficulties did not seem to shake the faith of those who think the administration's program eventually will rescue the economy.

John D. deButts, former chairman of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., commented, "I don't like big deficits, either, and obviously they will be a strain on the economy. But I still feel we're on the right track, and I just want to see us let it work."

Another argument advanced by the administration is that the 25 percent three-stage personal tax cuts already legislated will bring a sharp increase in savings, providing a bigger pool which can be invested in securities.

Consequently the borrowing needs of the government can be easily absorbed by credit markets without pushing up interest rates.

Richard Neumann of Girard Bank, Philadelphia, said that the change in the savings rate will not be "material enough to drastically alter the problem of financing a \$100-billion-plus deficit year after year."

And Mr. Jones, while conceding that the savings rate is rising and is likely to rise further, from the current 6 percent to between 7 percent and 8 percent, said that as long as shorter term securities continue to have as high or higher yields than long-term bonds, savers will prefer short-term investments, especially in a time of economic uncertainty.

This will keep long-term rates from falling and prevent companies from borrowing long-term, he said.

"Credit Crunch" Possible

David Jones, of Aubrey G. Langston, said the budget showed a "severe mismatch between prolonged monetary restraint and a loose fiscal policy."

The result, he said, will be high interest rates which might curtail, but not eliminate, the long-term borrowing which they

need to replace costly short-term debt. The budget increases the possibility that such a "credit crunch" may occur, he said.

The administration says large budget deficits do not force up interest rates and crowd private borrowers out of credit markets. Administration officials argue that in recessions, budget deficits have been high but interest rates have fallen.

But Elliott Platt, money market analyst at Donaldson, Lufkin and Jenrette, countered, "In those instances, interest rates were contained by the weakness of private demand."

"The federal budget deficits were a major upward pressure on rates, but that pressure was offset by the weakness in the private sector."

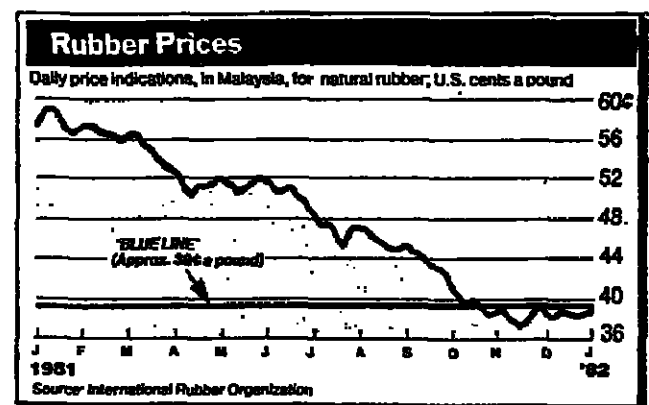
Mr. Jones also said that in previous recessions, the Federal Reserve had been accommodative, helping the economy along by allowing substantial expansion in money supply. This time, he said, the Fed is clearly determined to hold the monetary reins tightly in its continuing attempt to win a lasting reduction in inflation, he said.

Mr. Jones also noted that financial markets have believed during past recessions that budget deficits would fall. Now, they are already discounting large and increasing deficits.

With big federal deficits their primary concern, many business leaders seemed to pay relatively little attention to how the business community had fared in the budget. Tax experts noted that, although Mr. Regan has declared himself against raising taxes, the proposed budget would place significant new taxes on business, greatly offsetting the relief provided in the tax package that Congress approved last year.

"For fiscal 1983, the president's new tax proposals take back about 70 percent of the corporate tax reductions provided in the Economic Recovery Tax Act," said Emil M. Smiley, an economist with the accounting firm of Deloitte Haskins & Sells, who was deputy assistant secretary of the Treasury for taxes in the Carter administration.

But David L. Margolis, president of Colt Industries, who served as a member of New York City's Emergency Financial Control Board,



Buffer Stock Manager Puts Bounce in Rubber Prices

By Pamela G. Hollie
New York Times Service

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Defending the "blue line" is John I. Reid, the manager of the International Natural Rubber Organization's buffer stock, and thousands of the world's rubber producers rely on him to keep international rubber prices from getting out of hand.

The "blue line" that Mr. Reid defends is the price below which the world's rubber producers begin to suffer the effects of overproduction. At those levels, small-scale rubber growers, whom the rubber organization was established to protect, cannot make a living by tapping their rubber trees.

Thus, when the price is low, as it is now, Mr. Reid is expected to buy rubber, up to 350,000 metric tons (605,000 tons) of it — about one-seventh of the world's annual production — using money provided by the world's largest consuming and producing countries. When the price is too high, he is expected to sell rubber, again up to 350,000 metric tons.

In Mr. Reid's office, situated here in the capital of the world's largest rubber producer, there is a chart that even to the untrained eye shows that rubber prices have been sliding for more than a year.

Holding the Line

But the important thing, Mr. Reid said, is that in the past few weeks, prices appear to have stabilized. "We're holding up the market," the retired Goodyear Rubber general manager said. "We're defending the blue line."

Unlike crude oil or iron ore, the supply of natural rubber depends on thousands of small landholders. Malaysia, which produces about 48 percent of the world's rubber, has 500,000 small landholders. (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Pressures Mount For OPEC Meeting

ABU DHABI — The oil minister of the United Arab Emirates said Monday that he and his Gulf counterparts plan this week to discuss the possibility of convening an emergency OPEC meeting on the softening world oil market.

Mana Said al-Oteiba, who is also president of OPEC, said the meeting will deal with "adopting decisions on current conditions in the oil market."

The announcement came as Iran and Britain confirmed that they had cut their official oil prices in response to the recent downward spiral in the spot, or noncontract, market for crude. Saudi Arabia, the largest OPEC producer, has reportedly come under intense pressure from other cartel members to cut output to buoy prices.

Iran cut its light-crude price to \$33.20 a barrel, putting it below the \$34 benchmark price for Saudi Arabian crude. British National Oil Corp. meanwhile, reduced its North Sea Forties crude \$1.50 a barrel to \$35.

Mr. al-Oteiba said Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani and Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah were scheduled to arrive in Abu Dhabi later Monday.

The ministers are getting together here for the biannual meeting, beginning Tuesday, of the International Energy Committee, the Emirates news agency reported.

OPEC's next scheduled meeting is slated for May 20 in Quito. At its last meeting in December, the cartel raised the benchmark price to \$34 from \$32, but agreed on reductions in the differentials charged for quality and proximity to markets. The changes reduced marginally the average price of OPEC oil.

Mr. al-Oteiba said the present imbalance between supply and demand, and the cutting of official prices by some OPEC members had raised the possibility of an earlier meeting.

Industry sources said various OPEC countries, finding it increasingly hard to sell their crude in a glutted market, would support a call for an extraordinary meeting before Quito.

The chairman of the International Energy Committee, Johannes Witten, said that Saudi Arabia "may intervene to restore equilibrium to the oil market by reducing its current daily output of 8 million barrels."

"Any new reductions in the

price of crude will not have near-term effects in restoring stability to the oil market, which is suffering from a severe shortage in demand," Mr. Witten told the Gulf news agency.

With prices on the spot market down by more than 5 percent in the past 10 days, the companies pumping Saudi oil are believed to be curtailing their purchases. These companies — Exxon, Mobil, Texaco and Standard Oil of California — customarily dispose of oil they do not need on the spot market, and they have recently been losing about \$1 on every barrel they sell.

Cuts Possible

Already, Saudi Arabia's daily production has reportedly declined by nearly 2.5 million barrels a day from last year's peak of 10.3 million. Last month, oil analysts said, production fell about 500,000 barrels a day from the previous level of 8.5 million barrels a day.

Sheikh Yamani said last month that he did not rule out further price cuts for medium and heavy grades of crude, although he has said OPEC's \$34 a barrel price should remain frozen until the end of the year.

Dollar Advances In Thin Trading

LONDON — The dollar closed higher on European foreign exchange markets Monday, around its peak for the day, dealers said.

They noted market caution because of Monday's meeting of central bank governors from Europe and Japan at the Bank for International Settlements in Switzerland, which is likely to increase pressure on the United States to restrain interest rates.

The U.S. unit closed at 2.3570 Deutsche marks, compared with Friday's 2.3440 DM close. The British pound closed at \$1.8615, unchanged from Friday's close.

Dealers said the dollar pushed ahead following the fall of \$1.4 billion in U.S. M-1 money supply reported Friday by the Federal Reserve, which they called too small to convince the market that recent sharp growth was temporary.

Interest rates also appear firmly underpinned by President Reagan's 1983 budget proposals, which include a deficit of \$91.5 billion, they added.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Canso Unit in U.S. Files to Reorganize

CALGARY, Canada — United Canso Oil & Gas said its J.E. Carter Energy unit has filed to reorganize under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy code, which gives it legal protection while it restructures.

Canso said its U.S. subsidiary, which owns Carter, has loaned Carter \$6.7 million and the amount of the subsidiary's loss, if any, cannot be determined yet. Canso said its U.S. subsidiary acquired Carter for \$200,000 in August, 1981, to secure oil and gas leaseholdings in Texas.

Continental Airlines Seeks Loan to Avoid Cutsbacks

LOS ANGELES — About 5,000 employees, representing half the work force of troubled Continental Airlines, face layoffs unless a short-term \$25 million loan and worker concessions are forthcoming, Roy M. Rawls, chief financial officer, said.

Mr. Rawls' comments Saturday came a day after Continental announced its lenders had cut off funds under a \$125 million revolving credit arrangement to assure future short-term loans are secured by the airline's assets. Last week, Continental reported a record \$50.4 million loss for 1981.

Mr. Rawls said Continental can return to break-even levels by the end of the year if the loan materializes and employees agree to work-rule and productivity concessions. He said he was confident Continental can secure the \$25 million loan, needed to meet immediate payroll and other expenses, by taking out a second mortgage on its 16-story building at Los Angeles International Airport.

Southeast Seeks to Void Chemical-Florida Merger

MIAMI — Southeast Banking said it filed suit in the U.S. District Court seeking to void a merger agreement between Chemical Bank and Florida National Banks of Florida and expects its directors to meet later this week to consider a plan to make an exchange or tender offer for the shares of Florida National.

Chemical announced Friday a definitive agreement to acquire Florida National when permitted to do so by banking laws.

Southeast gave no details of its proposed tender for Florida National. It said its lawsuit charges that, among other things, the merger agreement and related transactions between Chemical and Florida National violate banking, federal securities, and other laws and seek to deprive Florida National shareholders of the benefit of other potential merger proposals.

Trade Threat Seen by EEC In U.S. Plan

WASHINGTON — An EEC trade official began talks Monday with the Reagan administration and congressional leaders after warning that international trade would be jeopardized if Congress retaliates against foreign competition.

Wilhelm Hafkamp, the European Economic Community's commissioner for external relations, told reporters Sunday that certain proposals being considered by Congress "could start the end of the multilateral system and cause great danger for world trade."

Mr. Hafkamp said the United States and the EEC must resist political and economic pressures for trade protectionism.

The partners have common political and economic needs and cannot afford a trade war, he said.

But he acknowledged that current disputes over steel and agricultural trade, which will top the agenda during the two days of talks, were very serious.

EEC officials have charged that unfair trade practice actions filed against community members by U.S. steel companies are a form of harassment that will undermine European efforts to restructure the steel industry in Western Europe.

U.S. law provides for the imposition of penalty duties if the U.S. steel companies can show economic injury as a result of illegal subsidies or "dumping" by foreign producers.

"We strongly hold the opinion that such evidence is lacking," Mr. Hafkamp said, adding that European steel imports account for less than 1 percent of the U.S. market.



Wilhelm Hafkamp

A preliminary ruling on the question of economic injury will be announced by the U.S. International Trade Commission later this month. But final rulings may not come until the summer — an almost unbearable wait for the European industry, Mr. Hafkamp said.

Neither the Europeans nor the Americans expect any resolution of the steel dispute at this week's talks. "It is very unlikely we will do more (on steel) at this meeting than exchange notes," a U.S. official said.

Resentment

EEC officials made little effort to hide their resentment over U.S. complaints about European agricultural subsidies.

Mr. Hafkamp repeatedly stressed that international agreements allow subsidies for farm products unless they provide a country with an unfair share of the world market.

The United States has filed formal complaints about European subsidies for wheat flour, poultry, sugar, canned fruit and pasta.

NYSE Prices Dive on U.S. Deficit Projection

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell Monday to their lowest level in more than three months under the combined weight of President Reagan's proposed budget deficit for 1983 and disappointing money-supply figures.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 17.60 points to close at 833.43, its lowest close since Oct. 29, 1981, when it hit 832.95. Declines outnumbered advances by more than five to one, and volume fell to 48.5 million shares from 53.35 million Friday.

Analysts said President Reagan's projection of a \$91.5-billion budget deficit in fiscal 1983 fueled concerns that interest rates will remain high for some time.

The budget deficit is spooking both the bond and stock markets, Newton Zinder, senior vice president at E.F. Hutton, said.

Some analysts said early in the day that the market was trying to establish a base or support level at the 840 mark, causing selling to ease off at that point. But Mr. Zinder said "there is nothing magic about the 840 level."

The average has not closed below 840 since Jan. 13, when it hit 838.95, and some analysts predicted it may continue to fall to its September low of 824.01.

Most of the budget's provisions — calling for a massive military buildup and further deep cuts in social programs — had been anticipated. Analysts and lawmakers expect the budget to undergo major rewriting in Congress and consider Mr. Reagan's deficit projection too low.

"The size of the proposed deficit reinforces the market's uneasiness about interest rates," Dreyfus Vice President Monte Gordon said. "It tends to indicate the Fed's restrictive monetary policy won't change. The Fed will have little room to ease."

The Federal Reserve Friday reported that the U.S. money supply, seasonally adjusted, fell \$1.4 billion for the latest week. This was, however, not as big a decline as was expected.

Chase Manhattan Bank and Marine Midland Bank Monday joined other major banks by raising their prime to the prevailing 16 1/2 percent rate.

Chase, the second-largest commercial bank in the United States, did not comment on its move, but economists have attributed the

prime rate's jump to increases in banks' cost of acquiring funds and to relatively strong demand for credit.

On the NYSE floor, oil stocks were among the weakest groups, reacting to sharp declines in the price of crude oil on the spot market. Pennzoil dropped 1 1/4 to 45, Standard Oil of Indiana 1 1/4 to 40, Superior 1 1/4 to 32 1/2, Phillips 1 1/4 to 35 1/4, Texas International 1 1/4 to 19 1/4 and Standard Oil of Ohio 1 1/4 to 32 1/4. In corporate news, Gulf & Western Industries reported to

the Securities and Exchange Commission Monday that it has raised its stake in J.P. Stevens to 2,409,600 shares, or 16.7 percent.

Gulf & Western said the total includes 156,600 shares acquired on the open market between Nov. 30 and Feb. 2 for \$2.4 million. Gulf and Western said it bought the shares for investment.

The Defense Department said Monday that Raytheon had been awarded a \$198.9 million contract by the Army for production of Patriot missiles.

UAW Seeks Reopener In Ford Contract Talks

DETROIT — The United Auto Workers will ask for an automatic reopener clause in the contract negotiations with Ford, union sources said Monday as the talks resumed.

The UAW asked for an automatic reopener at General Motors during talks that collapsed Jan. 28. The clause would have reopened the contract for negotiations if car sales improved to a specified level.

The sources said that at Ford no such trigger reopening level has been set. But they said Ford's offer of profit-sharing could raise the issue of an automatic reopener level based on sales.

At General Motors, a reopener triggered by a rise above the average level of sales from 1977 through 1980 was proposed.

They said the UAW also will make proposals designed to protect jobs when Ford moves more production to the table.

Ford's proposal, to run through Sept. 14, 1984, asks the company's 106,200 autoworkers to accept a wage freeze until June 6, 1983, to accept one-week cuts in paid vacations and to forfeit eight annual

paid personal holidays. New hires would have to wait five years before getting full wages and benefits.

In exchange, the No. 2 U.S. automaker offered to guarantee at least 50 percent of base pay for laid-off workers with at least 15 years' seniority, a profit-sharing program, improved retirement and supplemental unemployment benefits, a transfer program for laid-off senior workers and a one-year moratorium on plant closings.

Chrysler, meanwhile, joined Ford and General Motors and Monday began offering rebates of up to \$2,000 on certain car and truck lines.

GM started the latest round of rebates on Jan. 29, after the collapse of its concession talks with the UAW. Ford last Wednesday matched the GM scheme, acknowledging it did so only because of GM's action.

While no deadline on the Ford talks has been set, bargainers had said they hoped to wrap up negotiations by late this week. On Saturday, Ford's chief negotiator, Peter J. Pestillo, said they could last another week.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 8, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	F.F.	IL	G.H.	B.P.	S.F.	D.K.
American Express	2.579	4.790	10.774	48.18	3.954	—	6.445	126.39	20.49
Barclays (A)	2.579	4.790	10.774	48.18	3.954	—	6.445	126.39	20.49
Barclays (B)	2.579	4.790	10.774	48.18	3.954	—	6.445	126.39	20.49
Comptons	2.579	4.790	10.774	48.18	3.954	—	6.445	126.39	20.49
Deutsche Bank	2.579	4.790	10.774	48.18	3.954	—	6.445	126.39	20.49
Edwards	2.579	4.790	10.774	48.18	3.954	—	6.445	126.39	20.49
First City	2.579	4.790	10.774	48.18	3.954	—	6.445	126.39	20.49
French Bank	2.579	4.790	10.774	48.18	3.954	—	6.445	126.39	20.49
German Bank	2.579	4.790	10.774	48.18	3.954	—	6.445	126.39	20.49
London	2.579	4.790	10.774	48.18	3.954	—	6.445	126.39	20.49
Marine Midland	2.579	4.790	10.774	48.18	3.954	—	6.445	126.39	20.49
Midwest	2.579	4.790	10.774	48.18	3.954	—	6.445	126.39	20.49
Paribas	2.579	4.790	10.774	48.18	3.954	—	6.445	126.39	20.49
Rockwell	2.579	4.790	10.774	48.18	3.954	—	6.445	126.39	20.49
Shearman	2.579	4.790	10.774	48.18	3.954	—	6.445	126.39	20.49
Swiss Bank	2.579	4.790	10.774	48.18	3.954	—	6.445	126.39	20.49
Union Bank	2.579	4.790	10.774	48.18	3.954	—	6.445	126.39	20.49
Wells Fargo	2.579	4.790	10.774	48.18	3.954	—	6.445	126.39	20.49
Yokohama	2.579	4.790	10.774	48.18	3.954	—	6.445	126.39	20.49

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SHAREHOLDERS : RIYAD BANK - 60%		CREDIT LYONNAIS - 40%	
BALANCE SHEET 31 December 1981			
LIABILITIES	U.S.\$	ASSETS	U.S.\$
Issued Share Capital: 80,000 Shares of US\$ 100 each	8,000,000.00	Cash at Bankers	893,178.86
General Reserve	9,464,060.48	Short Term Funds	233,378,976.61
Shareholders' Subordinated Loan Saudi Riyals 85,000,000	24,853,801.16		234,272,155.47
Total Capital Funds	42,317,861.64	Banks Time Deposits	535,956,956.12
		Loans Short Term	23,301,754.38
		Loans Medium Term	134,375,155.88
		Loans Long Term	263,483,029.20
Time Deposits	1,135,503,919.45	Other Assets	29,393,189.81
Call Deposits	15,860,476.19	Bond Portfolio	7,146,657.20
Other Liabilities	34,650,028.80	Premises & Equipment	403,388.02
TOTAL:	1,228,332,286.08	TOTAL:	1,228,332,286.08

RESULTS

Profit before provisions	US\$ 7,204,256.04
Net Profit	US\$ 5,204,256.04
Dividend	US\$ 400,000.00
Transfer to General Reserve	US\$ 4,804,256.04


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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 8


Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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and as Dealer Manager of its tender offer.*

The First Boston Corporation
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

February 4, 1982

Buying Stabilizes Rubber Price

(Continued from Page 7)

48 percent of the world's rubber, has 500,000 small landholders, many of whom depend almost entirely on rubber for their livelihood. Thus the actions of the rubber organization are particularly important to this nation's economy.

The consumption of rubber plunged in 1981 as the recession worsened in the United States. The U.S. automobile industry, which uses 60 percent of the world's natural rubber, cut back sharply on its purchases.

The market authority of the International Natural Rubber Organization, though confirmed by only 24 of the world's 31 rubber-trading nations, was put into effect in late 1980.

Big Surprise

The agreement that is the basis of the organization is expected to be ratified by the remaining nations, including the Soviet Union, by April 22.

When the rubber organization began operating, "prices were at all-time highs," Mr. Reid said. "None of us ever thought it would do this," he said, referring to the market decline.

From late 1980, rubber prices

dropped almost daily. By mid-February last year, the price fell from the "must-sell" range and below, into the "may-sell" range.

Between April and October, 1981, the price plunged drastically until mid-October, when it reached the limits of the organization's "may-buy" range — the "blue line" to which Mr. Reid referred. Prices were falling rapidly into the "must-buy" price level when the organization intervened.

Mr. Reid has the sole responsibility for keeping rubber above the first danger zone, designated by a blue line drawn on his price chart. Now, in the weakest market in three years, Mr. Reid, with about \$150 million collected from member nations since last October, is about the only buyer in the market.

But, under the impact of daily buying, the market has begun to stabilize, and has actually managed to inch slightly upward since the organization's intervention.

Its Only Activity

"I think INRO had something to do with it," said K. Algam, the organization's executive director.

Beyond its impact on the world market, the organization has no

power of its own. Created by the International Natural Rubber Agreement of 1979, the International Natural Rubber Organization is a neutral third party in the customary bickering between the producers and the consumers of rubber until the agreement expires in 1984.

Mr. Reid is not allowed to divulge how much rubber he has bought, nor when or where. But, by dealing through brokers, the organization has purchased several thousand tons of rubber of various grades on markets in Singapore, London, Tokyo, Kuala Lumpur and New York since October. And, had the organization not moved to stabilize the market, Mr. Reid believes that prices would have dropped further.

"If we are not stabilizing the price," Mr. Reid said, "we've bought a hell of a lot of rubber."

Buffer stocks, which are a common mechanism to protect commodities, have worked with varying success. The agreement to establish the organization, which set up the first such buffer stock for rubber, is the only commodities accord thus far negotiated under the United Nations auspices and is the only one to attempt to base its market-stabilization efforts on market trends rather than on arbitrary price floors and ceilings.

Malaysian Discontent

Still, the rubber organization is so new that no one is certain that it will work. And, now that it has been able to act for the first time, producers are beginning to question whether the agreement under which it was formed provides them with enough protection.

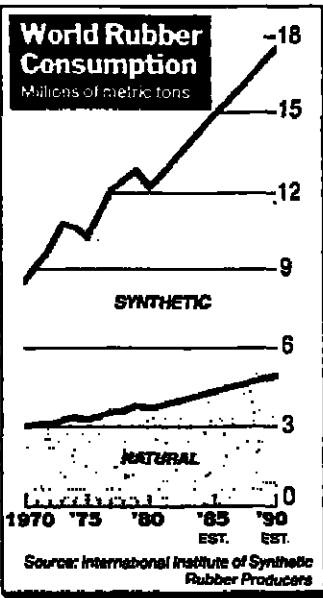
Malaysia has been urging that the price structure be lifted to allow the organization to act more quickly to offset falling prices.

"The International Natural Rubber Organization must, as a matter of urgency, update their price ranges so that the stabilization mechanism does effectively what it is intended for and allegedly designed to do," said B.C. Sekhar of the Malaysian Rubber Research and Development Board.

U.S. Gold Exchange To Add 4 Coins to List

NEW YORK — The new American Gold Coin Exchange unit of the American Stock Exchange will trade in four additional coins beginning Wednesday, a spokesman said Monday.

The market has been trading exclusively in Canadian "Maple Leaf" coins since it began trading Jan. 21. The new coins will be the Austrian 100 Corona, the South African Kruggerand, the Mexican 50 peso, and the Mexican one ounce coin.



Source: International Institute of Synthetic Rubber Producers

Malaysia Asserts New Rules For Tin Market Are Unfair

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — The Malaysian government, attacking recent changes in regulations on the London Metal Exchange, said Monday that the time has come for producers to explore the possibility of setting up an alternative arrangement for the marketing of tin.

Datuk Paul Leong, the country's primary industries minister, also said that the government could not rule out a production cutback to counteract what it called disruptive disposals of tin from the U.S. strategic stockpile.

Malaysia, which has protested to the United States over its stockpile releases on the international market, announced a week ago it has begun discussions with other major producers on the possible formation of a producers association.

Mr. Leong, raising the possibility that Malaysia and other producers could divert their tin from the LME, said last week's move to change the market's rules had cast "serious doubts on the LME being an efficient and fair market mechanism."

Market Distortion

"It is unfortunate that such an institution in which a large amount of our tin has been sold should now seek to protect short sellers who are depressing an already weak tin market through excessive and indiscriminate short selling," he said.

Short-sellers sell tin for delivery at a future date in the hope prices will fall between sale and delivery, producing a profit.

Mr. Leong said the move to limit

the penalty imposed on short-sellers and then fail to deliver tin according to the terms of the contract "was but a recent example of how even the working of a commodity market can be distorted to favor certain groups."

The LME, faced with a dealers' scramble for supplies to meet obligations to a mystery buyer largely in control of the market, decided to limit the penalty to be paid by short sellers for deferring their commitments until tin is more readily available.

"It might well be that producers have to set up their own marketing arrangement and if need be to work out a central marketing arrangement," Mr. Leong said.

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COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

France

Year	1981	1980
Perrier		
Revenue	60.0	52.5

United States

Year	1981	1980
Anheuser-Busch		
Revenue	935.0	800.5
Profits	42.5	35.1
Per Share	0.97	0.78

Year	1981	1980
Du Pont		
Revenue	3,550.	3,500.
Profits	377.0	371.0
Per Share	4.79	3.80

Year	1981	1980
General Signal		
Revenue	8,440.	8,350.
Profits	228.0	215.0
Per Share	1.35	1.34

Year	1981	1980
General Signal		
Revenue	22,800.	13,700.
Profits	1,800.	744.0
Per Share	5.81	4.73

Year	1981	1980
General Signal		
Revenue	434.9	394.9
Profits	32.50	27.92
Per Share	1.17	1.13

Year	1981	1980
General Signal		
Revenue	1,700.	1,520.
Profits	N.A.	104.21
Per Share	4.23	4.01

Viking Resources International N.V.
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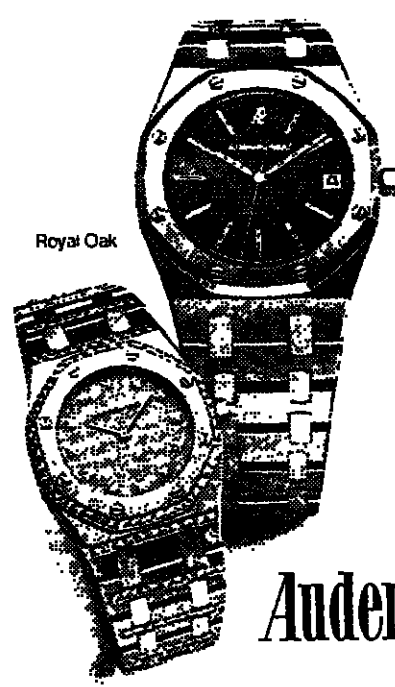
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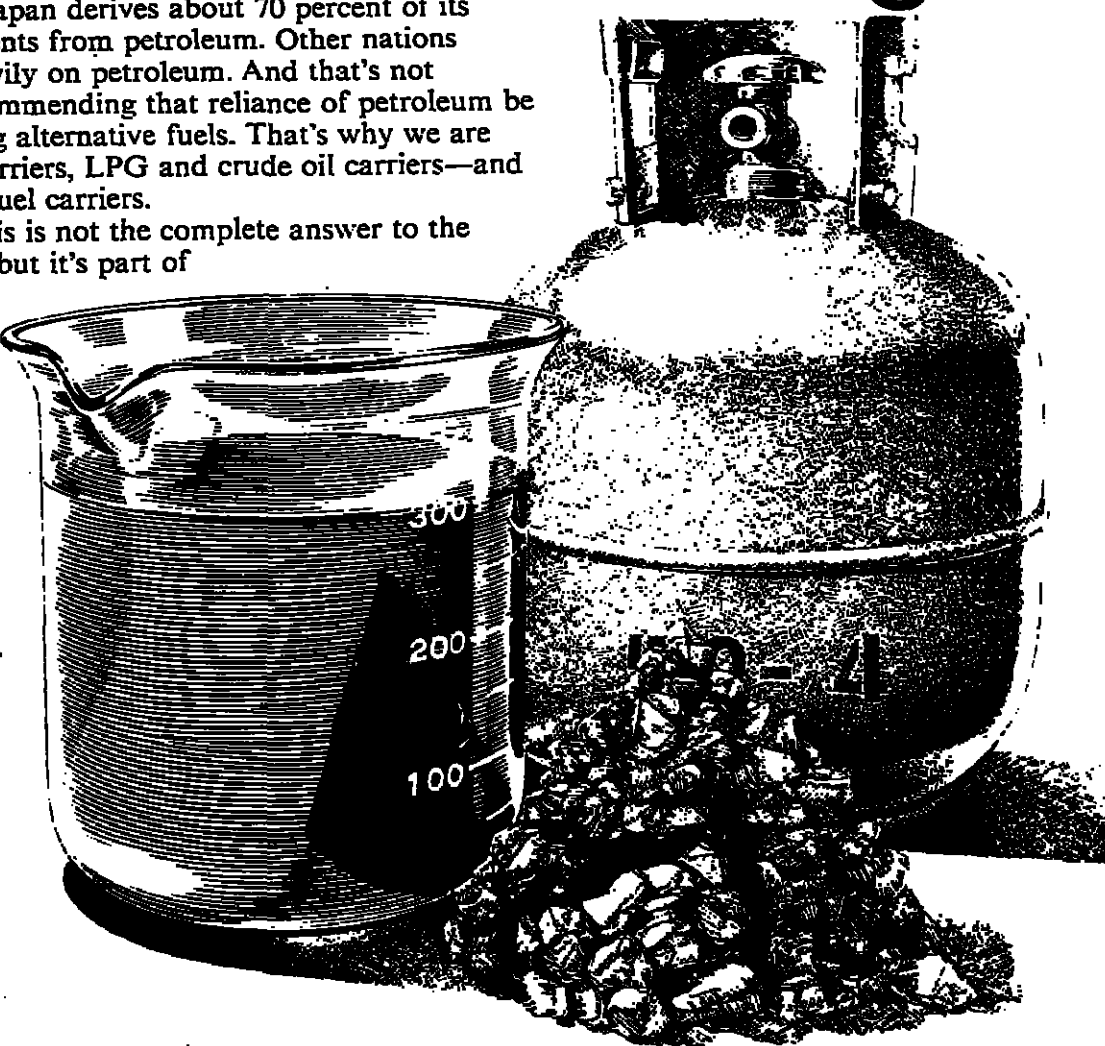
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At present Japan derives about 70 percent of its energy requirements from petroleum. Other nations too, rely too heavily on petroleum. And that's not good. We're recommending that reliance of petroleum be cut back by using alternative fuels. That's why we are operating coal carriers, LPG and crude oil carriers—and planning newer fuel carriers.

We know this is not the complete answer to the energy problem, but it's part of it. It may be part of yours too. So why not give us a call. Let's work together by diversifying into other sources of energy because we have the kind of ships to carry the fuels safely and efficiently.



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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) are bounded and tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if the matrix A is stable. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if the matrix A is not stable. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) are unbounded and tend to infinity as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if the matrix A is not stable.

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February 4, 1982

Foster's Signature Will Give Mets The Best Hitter They've Ever Had

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Now that the New York Mets are about to turn 20 years old, their batting order finally has grown up. On the assumption that George Foster will soon arrive in a trade with the Cincinnati Reds, the Mets will have obtained the best hitter they've ever had. Shea Stadium archaeologists will show that the Mets had Willie Mays and Yogi Berra and Duke Snider, each a Hall of Famer, but each swung for the Mets in the sunset of his career. Foster will be swinging his bat in the early afternoon of his career.

High noon would be better but early afternoon will have to do. High noon for Foster occurred in 1977, when he crashed 52 homers and drove in 149 runs with a .320 average as the Reds' left fielder. Nobody in Mets' history ever had a season like that; nobody had ever had two or three seasons that added up to that. Certainly not Frank Thomas or Dom Candelaria or Rusty Staub or Cleon Jones.

Foster was 28 during the 1977 season. He recently turned 33, an age when a ballplayer suddenly has ailments he never had before — pulled muscles, a sore back, sometimes just plain weariness. Reggie Jackson discovered that and Foster will, too. But he's still the best hitter the Mets have ever had. For more than \$5 million over the next five seasons, all the Mets ask is that he age gracefully. And productively.

All that Foster asks, of course, is that the Mets build a better team around him.

An Expert's Opinion

"With the Mets, he won't have the same type of hitters that he had in the Reds' batting order," Tom Seaver was saying on Sunday. "And the ball doesn't carry as well as it does in Riverfront Stadium, but that shouldn't affect him much. He's not as strong as Dave Kingman but he's stronger. Like any good hitter, he hits a pitcher's mistakes. When a good pitcher is on a hot streak, he hits a big percentage of those mistakes. There's nothing mysterious about Seaver, the best pitcher the Mets ever had, has been Foster's team-



George Foster

mate since joining the Reds during the 1977 season.

"He's a quiet guy, introverted and sometimes sarcastic," Seaver said. "That could create some problems with the media. But he gives the Mets a dimension they've never had. It's hard to say how good a team the Mets will have this season, but if the deal for George Foster goes through, they've got a real hitter."

Over the last six seasons, Foster has been arguably the best hitter in baseball. In that time the 6-foot-1, 195-pound slugger has driven in more runs, 671, than any other hitter. Jim Rice of the Boston Red Sox is next with 616, followed by Mike Schmidt of the Philadelphia Phillies with 612 and Steve Garvey of the Los Angeles Dodgers with 588. Jackson, now of the California Angels, drove in 552.

In home runs over the last six seasons Foster had 198, second to Schmidt's 221. And in total bases Foster's 1,728 were third, behind Rice's 1,890 and Garvey's 1,731. But for the Mets, what Foster did with the Reds over the last six seasons is no longer important. What he does with the Mets over the duration of his contract is all that matters now to the Shea Stadium loyalists, not to mention the

Mets' pitchers, who have yearned for a slugger opposing pitchers must fear, a slugger his teammates trust in a crisis.

"My job is to produce runs," Foster has said, "and when I do, I can carry the club."

The Mets will be harder to carry than the Reds were. But remember that Foster was the best hitter on the best team in baseball last season. Because of the silly split-season format, the Reds didn't qualify for the playoffs, but they had the best overall won-lost record, 66-42.

And because the Reds weren't even in the divisional playoffs, Foster's statistics were soon forgotten. In only 108 games he drove in 90 runs, hit 22 homers and batted .295.

But the most significant aspect of the Mets' apparently imminent acquisition of Foster is that Nelson Doubleday, the club chairman, did not shy away from investing more than \$5 million in the best player available. When the new owners purchased the franchise two years ago for \$21.3 million, they understood that they had just begun to spend. To keep faith with their fans, and to keep the Yankees from monopolizing baseball interest in New York, they had to do something big. And now apparently they have.

None of the Mets involved in the trade have been announced yet. But the most frequently mentioned names have been the catcher Alex Trevino, and two pitchers, Jim Kern and Greg Harris, which means that the Mets will obtain Foster without having surrendered either of their two best young players, the third baseman Hubie Brooks and the center fielder Mookie Wilson.

Kingman, of course, will hit home runs when he isn't striking out. And he's obviously excited about Foster's arrival.

Hope you can do it," the first baseman wrote in a telegram to Frank Cashen, the Mets' general manager, last weekend. "At all costs."

Once upon a time, the Mets excited Seaver and Kingman because they wouldn't meet the costs. And now the new owners are paying the price for those mistakes, the price being whatever it takes to sign Foster, the best hitter the Mets have ever had.



Ivan Lendl gets ready for a backhand return to John McEnroe in their match in Toronto.

Lendl Beats McEnroe for Toronto Title

From Agency Dispatches

TORONTO — Ivan Lendl, of late the hottest player in professional tennis, defeated John McEnroe for the second time in a month to win the Canadian Challenge tennis tournament.

Lendl, ranked second internationally, used a variety of passing shots and delivered 18 service aces Sunday to beat McEnroe, 7-5, 3-6, 7-6, 7-5.

McEnroe said he had trouble concentrating, and the Association of Tennis Professionals, which does not count special events such as this, still ranks him No. 1 in the world. But Lendl's victory was thorough, and he seemed to be clearly the better player.

Asked if Lendl is the best player in tennis, McEnroe said, "Right now I would say he is, especially with Bjorn Borg not playing and Jimmy Connors having his problems."

Lendl was asked whether any player could beat him consistently. "What is his name?" he replied. "I don't think so."

On Saturday night he beat Gerulaitis in 52 min-

utes, and earlier last week he defeated Jimmy Connors for the first time. He has downed McEnroe twice in the past month, including a straight-set victory in the New York Masters. His career record against McEnroe is 5-4.

The two players battled for three hours and 15 minutes Sunday in a match decided on three tie-breaks and a third-set tie-breaker in which Lendl rallied from deficits of 5-2 and 6-3.

Jaeger Beats Jansovec

DETROIT (AP) — Andrea Jaeger rallied in the last two sets to defeat Mima Jansovec, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, in the finals of a tournament here Sunday.

Sadri Wins in Denver

DENVER (AP) — John Sadri defeated Andres Gomez, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, in the finals of a Grand Prix tennis tournament Sunday. It was only the second victory in Sadri's three years as a professional.

Olympic Body Extends Anti-Doping Drive

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — The International Olympic Committee has banned the use of two substances — the hormone testosterone and high levels of caffeine — by competitors in the Games.

At a press conference Sunday, Prince Alexandre de Merode of Belgium, chairman of the IOC's medical commission, and Dr. Anthony Daly, chief of medicine for the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, said a medical testing lab would be selected shortly in Los Angeles for the 1984 Games.

The IOC's anti-doping cam-

paign covers a number of other drugs and stimulants, and De Merode said there would be increased checks for the Los Angeles Olympics.

Testosterone, a male hormone, is used by some athletes to build body mass and, like caffeine, has stimulative effects.

Also to be checked will be drugs to delay puberty in young gymnasts. De Merode admitted it was difficult to make the examinations because those drugs are given far in advance of the competition. He also said at the news conference following a two-day meeting

of a segment of his committee that wide-scale and intricate experiments must be done regularly during the training periods.

European TV Dispute

GENEVA (UPI) — European Broadcasting Union officials Monday discounted reports that Los Angeles had canceled an agreement covering European television rights for the 1984 Games because of a delinquent payment. The officials said negotiations were continuing on a final contract and should be completed soon.

Gretzky Has Spotlight In NHL All-Star Game

The Associated Press

LANDOVER, Md. — The spotlight is on Wayne Gretzky on the ice and Peter Gilbert off it as the National Hockey League takes its midwinter break for the All-Star Game and Board of Governors meetings.

In the All-Star Game, to be played Tuesday night at the Capital Centre in this suburb of Washington, the Prince of Wales Conference will be trying to do what no team has managed in the regular season: keep up with Gretzky.

"It's just one of those players," says Gretzky, who has torn apart the NHL scoring race this season as he appears headed for a 200-point, 100-goal campaign. "One player doesn't make the difference in a game like the All-Star Game."

Maybe not, but the Campbell Conference coach, Glen Sonmor of Minnesota, certainly is glad to have Edmonton's super center on his side. Sonmor has plenty more to say about the two centers, Denis Savard of Chicago and Bobby Smith of Minnesota, right wings Dino Ciccarelli of Minnesota and Dave Taylor of Los Angeles, and high-scoring defencemen Paul Coffey of the Oilers and Doug Wilson of Chicago.

A Pair of Rookies

Sonmor also has the game's only two rookies — Grant Fuhr of Edmonton, who will start in goal, and center Dale Hawerchuk of Winnipeg. They are two of the 20 players making their All-Star debuts; 13 of the newcomers are from the Campbell Conference.

The Wales Conference does not lack in scoring potency, either, led by centers Peter Stastny of Quebec, Bryan Trottier of the New York Islanders and Dennis Maruk of Washington, right wings Mike Bossy of Boston and Blaine Stoughton of Hartford, and left wings Marc Tardif of Quebec and Bill Barber and Brian Propp of Philadelphia.

Al Arbour, who has led the Islanders to two consecutive Stanley Cups, will coach the Wales team and has Pittsburgh's Michel Dion as his starting goaltender. Meanwhile, the NHL is holding its winter meetings. The league president, John Ziegler, said he didn't expect much to be accomplished at the meetings "because

of the time limitations." But Gilbert, the owner of the financially strapped Colorado Rockies, might have other ideas.

Gilbert wants to move his franchise out of Denver and said during a recent trip to Ottawa — which he feels is a prime candidate as a home for his team, along with the new Meadowlands Arena in East Rutherford, N.J. — that he expected to sort out the situation at the meeting here.

"The Colorado situation will be the main matter discussed," Ziegler said. "But we don't expect any formal reports. Of course, the league is very sympathetic to anyone who has lost as much money as fast as Peter has in Denver. We can't require people to keep losing money."

NHL Standings

Wales Conference

Team	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
NY Islanders	13	4	3	241	174	29
Philadelphia	12	5	3	218	203	27
NY Rangers	12	6	2	200	210	26
Pittsburgh	11	6	3	208	236	25
Washington	11	7	2	189	225	24

Adams Division

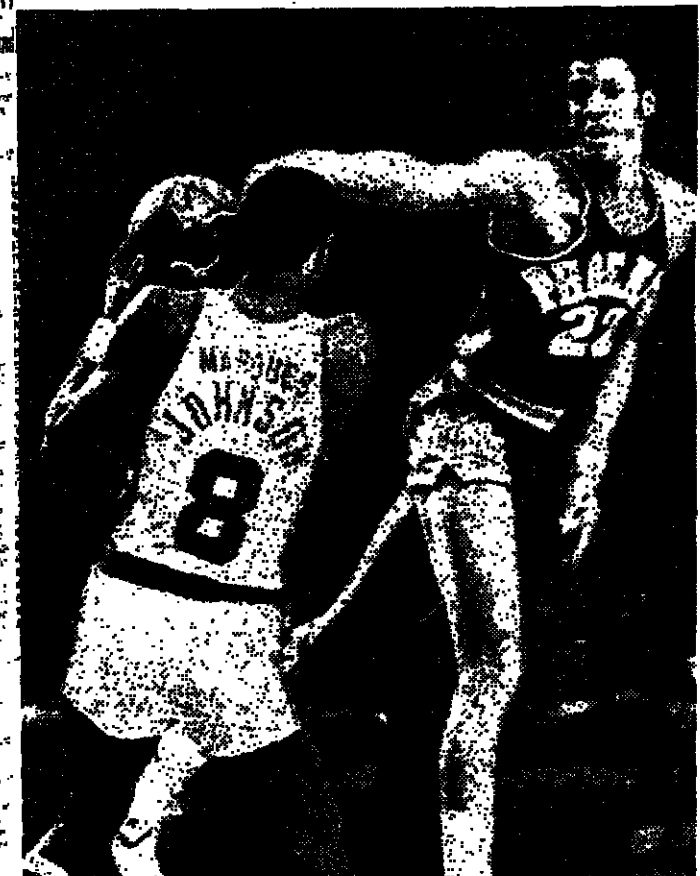
Team	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Montreal	11	12	5	158	174	27
Boston	11	7	2	224	189	24
Buffalo	10	7	3	172	175	23
Quebec	10	9	1	220	228	21
Hartford	10	12	2	182	223	22

Campbell Conference

Team	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Edmonton	11	12	5	158	174	27
Calgary	10	12	2	222	246	22
Vancouver	10	11	3	200	210	23
Los Angeles	10	11	3	217	244	21
Colorado	11	14	1	145	251	23

Summary Standings

Team	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Edmonton	11	12	5	158	174	27
Philadelphia	12	5	3	218	203	27
NY Islanders	13	4	3	241	174	29
Calgary	10	12	2	222	246	22
Quebec	10	9	1	220	228	21
Calgary	10	12	2	222	246	22
Calgary	10	12	2	222	246	22
Calgary	10	12	2	222	246	22
Calgary	10	12	2	222	246	22
Calgary	10	12	2	222	246	22



Larry Nance of Phoenix reached for the ball but instead grabbed Milwaukee's Marques Johnson by the head in a National Basketball Association game. Milwaukee beat Phoenix, 107-92.

In the Great Indoors, Soccer Goes Ga-boing

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Zoltan Toth may never forget his first game of human pinball, in which he played the part of the flippers at the bottom of the machine. If his memory should grow hazy about that first game, the pain in his elbows and hips and knees will serve as adequate reminder.

He was used to soccer on the playing fields of Hungary's grass, mud, even hard-baked earth. Playing for Ujpesti Dozsa of Budapest, he was considered one of the best goalies in Europe. Now, in the New World, he finds his body crashing against the walls and the artificial turf of an indoor soccer field.

"Here is the ball, there is the ball, in the net is the ball," Toth said in a hush Hungarian accent.

Toth is still talking about his first indoor game, nearly 15 months ago. He is amazed that soccer can be played by six men on a carpet in a hockey rink. But he has adjusted to it — well enough to be undefeated in six starts this season for the New York Arrows of the Major Indoor Soccer League.

"They change the rules, they change the court," Toth said. "This is American. They change the surface. The ball is kicked two feet from my head. I cannot move. It hits me over the eye and goes into the goal. It's soccer — but it's different."

Call it human pinball — everybody else does — but there are those who love it. Teams like the St. Louis Stars of the MISL and the Chicago Sting of the North American Soccer League are packing huge arenas in the middle of a nasty winter, while hockey and basketball tickets sit unsold in little wooden racks.

The attraction of indoor soccer is constant action: The ball slings off the curved hockey Plexiglas walls, bouncing from one human bumper to another, as in some Golden Screen Electro-Soccer, Score-Free-Million-Points-and-Win-A-Free-Game machine.

The best mobile pinball bumper of them all is Toth's teammate, Steve Zugli, a Yugoslav who has been voted most valuable player in the league for all three of its seasons — and for good reason. He has scored 288 goals in 106 league games.

Zugli is the man who makes the balls go off in the MISL. The ball goes ga-boing, ga-boing, ga-boing off the Plexiglas, and Zugli kicks it into the net. The Nasgals Coliseum scoreboard announces, "It's a Zugli Out There."

"I only made three bad shots and two of them were costly," said a remarkably calm Stadler at day's end. "I made one hit with my driver on the ninth hole and hit two bad 4 irons that both hooked."

Third Victory on Tour

It was Simons' first victory since 1978 and only his third in 10 years on the tour. He credited playing with Stadler for helping him shoot the 66.

"It helped me playing with Craig because when he got off on such a fast start he made it look so easy," said Simons, 31, a part-time stockbroker. "He's so aggressive."

For indoor soccer's goalies, on the receiving end of a never-ending barrage of shots, it is truly a Zungli. In human pinball, there is neither the distance of a soccer field nor the checking of a hockey game to slow down the attack. The league realizes you do not drag a busload of screaming 10-year-olds out on a wintry night and ask them to sit through a scoreless tie.

Indoor Kamikazes

"We are kamikazes," Toth said. "We have to be brave to go for the ball."

Toth had already shown a certain amount of bravery by defeating his own team in 1979. Ten years ago, at age 15, he joined Ujpesti Dozsa, Hungary's oldest soccer team, which was founded in 1885 and named for a national hero. In 1979, he gave up an average of 0.97 goals per game and was named goalie for the Hungarian national team. But during a visit to Spain with Ujpesti Dozsa, he flew to New York and asked for political asylum.

A handsome bachelor, Toth had no problem making friends, first with the large Hungarian community in New York and soon enough with Arrow fans. But he and his new sport took a little more time to get acquainted.

"You cannot read the offense," Toth said. "In regular soccer, you can tell what a right wing is going to do. There is a pattern. But in indoor soccer, you cannot read anything. You are always guessing."

Because most hockey rinks are about 200 feet long and 85 feet wide, the ball is never more than a pass or two away. There is no such thing as a patient indoor offense.

With no time for strategy, a goalie just throws himself where he thinks the ball will go. The players are short and compact, and they bounce off the turf like circus acrobats. Toth is 6-foot-3, with the frame of a basketball player.

"You must play small in this game," Toth says. "The shots are low, and you must spend a lot of time on the ground. The action is very quick. You get hit in the face, in the chest. I think I am too tall for this game."

College Basketball

Selected Results Sunday

Duke 84, North Carolina 77
Harvard 76, Cornell 77
Michigan 76, Holy Cross 77

Alabama-Birmingham 84, South Alabama 84
Louisville 76, St. John's (N.Y.) 76
Marquette 84, Austin Peay 61, 3OT

Princeton 84, St. Louis 67
UCLA 84, Notre Dame 67

Grand Prix Drivers Form New Group

United Press International

PARIS — The world's leading Formula One drivers have set up a new professional organization and condemned the new licensing requirements imposed by the International Auto Sport Federation (FISA).

A dispute over new licensing requirements led to a walkout by the drivers before the South African Grand Prix last month. The race was run, but FISA later fined 29 drivers \$5,000 to \$10,000 each for the strike and threatened them with suspensions.

At issue were so-called "super licenses" introduced by FISA. The drivers contend that some provisions of the licenses would restrict their freedom to criticize officials or to change racing teams.

In a communiqué Sunday, the new drivers' group said it "denounced the irregularities of the procedure employed by FISA to lay down new conditions for the super license" and would "strive for the rearing of terms of the super license, whose principle already has been accepted by sports authorities."

NBA Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	24	12	.667	—
Los Angeles	23	13	.643	1 1/2
Golden State	22	14	.611	2 1/2
Phoenix	21	15	.583	3 1/2
San Diego	20	16	.556	4 1/2
Seattle	19	17	.529	5 1/2
Portland	18	18	.500	6 1/2
Utah	17	19	.471	7 1/2
San Antonio	16	20	.444	8 1/2
San Jose	15	21	.417	9 1/2
Denver	14	22	.389	10 1/2
San Francisco	13	23	.361	11 1/2
Los Angeles	12	24	.333	12 1/2
Phoenix	11	25	.306	13 1/2
Portland	10	26	.278	14 1/2
San Antonio	9	27	.250	15 1/2
San Jose	8	28	.222	16 1/2
Seattle	7	29	.194	17 1/2
Utah	6	30	.167	18 1/2
San Francisco	5	31	.139	19 1/2
San Antonio	4	32	.111	20 1/2
San Jose	3	33	.083	21 1/2
Portland	2	34	.056	22 1/2
San Francisco	1	35	.028	23 1/2
San Antonio	0	36	.000	24 1/2

Simons Wins Crosby Event As Stadler Fades at the End

Los Angeles Times Service

PERBE BEACH, Calif. — Jim Stadler squandered a 5-hole lead in 10 holes and Jim Simons jumped on the opportunity with a 6-under-par 66 at Pebble to win the 41st annual Bing Crosby National Pro-Am golf tournament.

Stadler, who appeared to be running away with the tournament in an angle and three birdies on the first eight holes Sunday, made double-bogey 6 on the ninth hole and played the final nine in 37, mons, admittedly "playing for sand," started stringing birdies together and came home with a 32 the final nine.

Simons missed Tom Watson's tournament record by one stroke he finished at 274, 14 strokes under par, after two rounds at Pebble Beach and one each at Press Point and Spyglass. Stadler, with a 70 Sunday, finished 276.

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Art Buchwald

Cooling It U.S. Style

WASHINGTON — "There is nothing like the country is going to get on its feet," said Balful.

"How's that?" I asked as we drank coffee in his office at the Balful Refrigerator Co.

"The consumer has to start buying American," he said, slamming his fist down on the desk. "Every time an American buys a foreign refrigerator it costs one of my people his job. And every time one of my people is out of work it means he or she can't buy refrigerators."

"It is a vicious circle," I said. Balful's secretary came in. "Mr. Thompson, the steel broker, is on the phone."

My friend grabbed the receiver. "Thompson, where the hell is that steel shipment from Japan that was supposed to be in last week?" I don't care about had weather. We're almost out of steel and I'll have to close down the refrigerator assembly line next week. If you can't deliver when you promise, I'll find myself another broker."

"You get your steel from Japan?" I asked Balful.

"Even with shipping costs, their price is still lower than steel made in Europe. We used to get all our sheets from Belgium, but the Japanese are now giving them a run for their money."

The buzzer on the phone alerted Balful. He listened for a few moments and then said, "Excuse me, I have a call from Taiwan. Buster, how are you coming with those door handles for the Mark Four? Look, R&D has designed a new push-button door handle and we're going to send the specs to you. Tell Mr. Chow if his people send us a sample of one and he can make it for us at the same price as the old handle, we'll give him the contract."

A man came in with a plastic container and said, "Mr. Balful, you said you wanted to see one of these before we ordered them. They are the containers for the ice-maker in the refrigerator."

Balful inspected it carefully

and banged it on the floor a couple of times. "What's the price on it?" "Hong Kong can deliver at \$2 a tray and Dong-Fu Plastics in South Korea said they can make it for \$1.70."

"It's just a plastic tray. Take the South Korean bid. We'll let Hong Kong supply us with the shelves for the freezer. Any word on the motors?"

"There's a German company in Brazil that just came out with a new motor and it's passed all our tests, so Johnson has ordered 50,000."

"Call Cleveland Motors and tell them we're sorry but the price they quoted us was just too high."

"Yes, sir," the man said and departed.

The secretary came in again and said, "Harry telephoned and wanted to let you know the defrosters just arrived from Finland. They're unloading the boxes now."

"Good. Any word on the wooden crates from Singapore?"

"They're at the dock in Hoboken."

"Thank heaven. Cancel our order from Boise Cascade."

"What excuse should I give them?"

"Tell them we made a mistake in our inventory or we're switching to fiberglass. I don't care what you tell them."

Balful turned to me. "Where were we?"

"You were saying that if the consumer doesn't start buying American this country is going to be in a lot of trouble."

"Right. It's not only his patriotic duty, but his livelihood that's at stake. I'm going to Washington next week to tell the Senate Commerce Committee if they don't get off the side there isn't going to be a domestic refrigerator left in this country. We're not going to stay in business for the hell of it."

"Pour it on them," I urged him.

Balful said, "Come out with me into the showroom."

I followed him. He went to his latest model, and opened the door. "This is an American refrigerator made by the American worker, for the American consumer. What do you have to say to that?"

"It's beautiful," I said. "It puts the foreign imports to shame."

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A Visit to the Real 'Brideshead'

By Steven Ratner

New York Times Service

YORK, England — "Brideshead Revisited," the British television adaptation of the Evelyn Waugh novel running on Public Broadcasting Service stations in the United States, is fiction, but the setting for the bulk of the 11-part series is no stage set. For television purposes, Brideshead is an early 18th-century stately home called Castle Howard, which sits majestically above a 10,000-acre estate near Conyesthorpe, 15 miles northeast of York.

Like most stately homes these days, it is open to the public (although, unlike most, it has been open since its construction). And as stately homes go, Castle Howard — which is not at all castle-like — is among the most impressive, a gambling, ecclesiastically Baroque structure.

Castle Howard was commissioned and has been occupied from the outset by the Howards, a patrician family that has owned the land on which the house stands for 1,000 years and was awarded an earldom in the 17th century.

Howard, a gregarious, roly-poly man, is chairman of the British Broadcasting Corp. (The series was, however, produced by Granada Television, a division of the BBC's independent rival.)

One of his sons lives at Castle Howard as manager of the estate; Howard and his other three sons visit almost every weekend. From Easter until the end of October, the family opens the house to paying visitors — about 150,000 last summer and probably far more this year.

"I like the summer here the best," said Howard, as he sat in an imposing sitting room in his private quarters in the east wing. "I don't mind the public — I welcome them." He also delighted in the presence of the actors and film crew, who spent about five months filming in 17 of the house's 100-plus rooms.

Castle Howard was chosen to represent Brideshead, the seat of the fictional Marchmains, because it was closest to the model used by Waugh in writing the book. The author apparently visited Castle Howard only once, but several of its elements appear distinctly in the novel.

"The original of Brideshead can doubtfully be traced to many great houses which Evelyn knew, but I fancy that a strong contribution was made by Castle Howard," wrote Christopher Sykes, Waugh's biographer. "The sumptuous and majestic lantern of Castle Howard may well have suggested the dome of Brideshead and the fountain facing its south front is of the proportions and magnificence of the fountain described in the book."

Fans of both the novel and the television version of "Brideshead Revisited" will not find Castle Howard an exact fit. A few scenes were shot elsewhere, and the placement of rooms was in some instances cinematically rearranged to conform to literary requirements.

"At first the house is meant to seem awesome, then more like a

home and, finally, as a dominating presence," said Charles Sturridge, 30, the director of the television series.

For the visitor, the mood of Castle Howard begins to unfold as one's car navigates the immaculately straight five-mile approach road, looking only by two single-lane archways that convey a sense of guardhouses and walls. For several hundred years, Henderskelfe Castle, gutted by fire in 1693, occupied the grounds.

Then comes a 90-degree right turn at a 100-foot-high obelisk, and suddenly the house looms amid a sea of perfectly manicured green lawns, much as it unfolds for Charles Ryder on his first visit to Brideshead at the start of the series.

The house was the first structure designed by John Vanbrugh, who went on to greater fame as the architect of Blenheim Palace. Working with him was Nicholas Hawksmoor, who was an apprentice to Christopher Wren and later designed Christ Church in London. As was the common practice, Castle Howard, designed in 1699, was altered as it rose, slowly, from 1700 to 1737.

"I don't know exactly how many rooms there are," said Howard, as he gave a recent tour. "My best count is somewhere between 130 and 140."

There is a tourist entrance in the west wing, which was completed in 1759 to a more Palladian design by Sir Thomas Robinson, brother-in-law of the fourth earl. The interior of the wing was not finished until about 1800, and the ornate chapel was not fitted out until 1875. The chapel is an almost overpowering amalgam of gilt and marble; its Victorian-ness contrasts sharply with the rest of the house.

By far the most impressive room is the entrance hall, a soaring space 70 feet high and 52 feet square, which would seem awkward but for a variety of arched openings, balconies and high windows that allow vast amounts of sunlight to play across the hall and the frescoes that fill the walls.

Next comes a series of public

rooms, which Howard tossed off with a wave of the hand but which in any ordinary house would be awesome. All are crammed full of furniture, objects d'art, pictures, tapestries and other results of several centuries of collecting — statuary by the fourth earl, paintings by the fifth earl, and so on.

My favorite room was the Long Gallery, where, in Brideshead, Rex gives Julia her jeweled tortoise. Running the length of the western edge of the house, what would be an endless room is broken into three by an octagonal space. The room has more delicacy and airiness than the rest of the house, with its wall of windows and polished oak floor making it sparkle in the sunlight.

Several grand rooms are not part of the tour; they are being restored from damage done by a fire in the 1940s when the house did war service as a school. ("They saved all the girls, and the pictures got burned," said Howard.) Also omitted are some rooms prominent in the television version — most notably the Archbishop's Room, in which Laurence Olivier, as Lord Marchmain, dies.

Several of the outbuildings are important in their own right as well as for their place in the Brideshead story. A particular delight is the Temple of the Four Winds, designed by Vanbrugh in 1724-26 and the setting for the Charles and Sebastian wine-tasting.

Castle Howard's former stables boast what Howard describes as the finest private collection of costumes in Britain. The costume galleries were formed in 1965, in part because Howard was eager to recycle the disused buildings, which were designed in 1782 by John Carr.

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By far the most impressive room is the entrance hall, a soaring space 70 feet high and 52 feet square, which would seem awkward but for a variety of arched openings, balconies and high windows that allow vast amounts of sunlight to play across the hall and the frescoes that fill the walls.

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rooms, which Howard tossed off with a wave of the hand but which in any ordinary house would be awesome. All are crammed full of furniture, objects d'art, pictures, tapestries and other results of several centuries of collecting — statuary by the fourth earl, paintings by the fifth earl, and so on.

My favorite room was the Long Gallery, where, in Brideshead, Rex gives Julia her jeweled tortoise. Running the length of the western edge of the house, what would be an endless room is broken into three by an octagonal space. The room has more delicacy and airiness than the rest of the house, with its wall of windows and polished oak floor making it sparkle in the sunlight.

Several grand rooms are not part of the tour; they are being restored from damage done by a fire in the 1940s when the house did war service as a school. ("They saved all the girls, and the pictures got burned," said Howard.) Also omitted are some rooms prominent in the television version — most notably the Archbishop's Room, in which Laurence Olivier, as Lord Marchmain, dies.

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